Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

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Please send me a sample bottle of your unsurpassed home remedy, manufactured in Switzerland, together with the detailed literature.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXV NO. 190 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Jawahar Denies It In Toto

ANDAMANS ECHO IN DEOLI AND ALIPUR JAIL

Detenus Go On Hunger-strike

INDIA GOVT. ADAMANT

Health Of Prisoners Causes Anxiety

CALCUTTA, August 11.

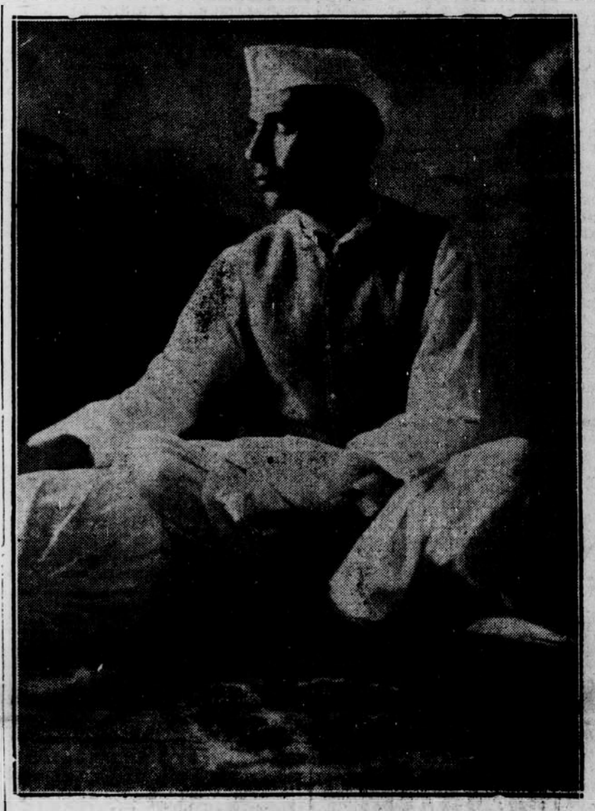
Mr. Soumyendranath Tagore, Secretary of the Andaman Political Prisoners' Relief Committee in the course of a press statement informs that 15 hunger-striking prisoners have been brought to Calcutta and lodged in the Alipore Central Jail on July 31 last.

Critical Condition

Mr. Tagore also states that, according to information received by him, the present condition of 23 hunger-strikers in the Andamans including Sardar Gurmukh Singh, Lokanath Bal and Anant Singh of the Chittagong armoury raid case prisoners, and Batukeshwar Dutt and Vijaysingh is reported to be precarious. The condition of eight other prisoners is reported to be critical.

In Alipore Jail

Altogether 16 political prisoners in the Alipore Central Jail are hunger-striking since 4th August on the same grounds as the Andaman prisoners.—United Press.



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

153 Detenus Go On Hunger-strike

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

A communique says:—The Detenus confined in the Deoli camp jail presented an ultimatum to the Superintendent to the effect that unless the grievances of the Andaman Prisoners were redressed within 24 hours 153 detenus would go on hungerstrike.

Accordingly, 153 detenus went on hungerstrike on August 10. There are about 300 detenus in Deoli.—A. P.

"DISCONTINUE HUNGER-STRIKE"

Assembly Congress Party's Wire To Andamans

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

Mr. Bulabhai Desai, Leader, Mr. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader and Mr. Asaf Ali, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, have sent the following telegram to the Andaman hunger-strikers through the Home Department:—

"We are extremely sorry to learn that you are continuing the hunger-strike. We urge you to discontinue the strike forthwith." —A. P.

C. P. ASKS BACK ITS CONVICTS FROM ANDAMANS

NAGPUR, Aug. 10.

It is understood the C. P. Ministry has communicated to proper authorities their wishes that all prisoners in the Andamans belonging to the Central Provinces should be repatriated to the provincial jails.

There are no political prisoners of the province but other prisoners numbering about 10.—United Press.

SIMLA ADAMANT

Giving In To Andaman Hunger-Strikers Would Imperil Jail Discipline!

SIMLA, Aug. 11

A communique says:—In a Communique published on July 30 the Government of India announced the news that a large number of terrorist prisoners in the cellular jail at Port Blair had gone on hunger-strike to enforce certain demands. The strike continues although the Chief Commissioner personally communicated to the leading strikers on August 7 the message sent by the Premier of Bengal, urging the prisoners to discontinue the strike.

ROCK OF DISCIPLINE.

Any order for repatriation would have to be issued by the Government of India as being the Government administering the Andamans. The possibility of loss of life occurring through the strike has caused the Government of India deep concern. It is, however, clear that no Government could, consistently with its responsibilities for a large convict population give way to demands made in such circumstances. Jail discipline throughout India would be imperilled, if it were demonstrated that a body of prisoners by resorting to concerted hunger-strike could dictate the place of their incarceration and the conditions under which they are to be detained.

For these reasons, the Government of India desire to make it plain that as long as the hunger strike continues they would not be able to give any consideration to the demands put forward by the prisoners or other persons on their behalf.—A. P.

'INCARNATION OF SHIVA-PARVATI'!

A Rare Freak Of Nature

PATNA, Aug. 11.

A most wonderful and rare freak of nature is reported from village Gangli in the District of Gya where a Rajput lady has given birth to a five-legged, double-sexed, large-sized baby with a big hydrocephalic head and two unequal eyes.

The middle leg is the shortest and without foot.

The same lady also has given birth to twin sons who are alive. Shortly afterwards she again gave birth to twin female babies which died soon after.

The whole affair was so strange and unnatural that the attending doctor wanted to send the five-legged and double-sexed baby for medical research but the parents refused saying that it was the incarnation of the twin God Shiva-Parbati.—United Press.

Zionists Also Reject Partition Scheme

But Authorise Negotiations With Britain Without Commitment

ZURICH, August 11.

The Zionist Congress passed a resolution rejecting the Palestine Commission's partition scheme, and empowering the Zionist Executive to enter into negotiations, with a view to ascertaining the precise terms of the British Government for the establishment of a Jewish State without committing itself or the Zionist organisation. In the event of the emergence from the negotiations of a definite scheme, the Executive shall convoke the newly elected Congress to decide.

Door Open For Negotiations

The resolution rejects the Commission's assertion that the mandate has proved unworkable, demands its fulfilment and directs the Executive to resist any infringement of the rights of the Jewish people internationally guaranteed by the Balfour Declaration and the mandate.

The foregoing resolution secured 300 votes compared with 158 votes for a minority resolution rejecting the partition unconditionally.—Reuter

SPAIN THANKS INDIA

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Senor Del Vayo, in the course of a press interview during his last visit to London said that the Spanish Government at Valencia were watching with sympathy the struggle of the Indian people for democracy and ordered progress. He assured the newspapermen that sympathy shown by the Indian people was tremendously appreciated by the Spanish men and women who were putting up the most gigantic historic fight for freedom and democracy. He hoped that at the end of the war closer bonds by common sympathy would draw together the Indian and Spanish people.—United Press.

SETTLEMENTS IN KENYA

NAIROBI, Aug. 11.

The Kenya Legislative Council approved a motion of the Settlers' leaders calling on the Government to appoint a Committee to consider the preparation of a practical new settlement scheme, "based on something tangible" including State financial help and provision for imparting knowledge of local agricultural conditions.

The only critics were the Indian members who asked that such a scheme should include Indian settlement and Indians should be represented on the proposed Committee.—Reuter.

Gandhiji Never Discussed Federation Issue With Viceroy

Nation's Vow To Smash It Stands

"We Will Resist It: We Will Break It; We Will Tear It & We Will Burn It" Says Congress President

A categorical denial of the report that Gandhi-Linlithgow interview had anything to do with Federation; an emphatic assertion that the Federation would be resisted to the bitter end, and a clarification of the Nariman-Patel controversy, as far as it concerned the Congress Working Committee—these were the outstanding features of an address by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to a gathering of about hundred and fifty Congress workers of the city at the Congress House on Wednesday evening.

Pandit Jawaharlal wondered how, when Federation had not even been thought of by the Congress, anybody could have made the surprising suggestion that this was the subject of discussion between Gandhiji and the Viceroy. He asserted there was not an iota of truth in this report.

Anybody, in his opinion, who entered into discussion with the Viceroy for the introduction of the present Scheme of Federation contains in the Government of India Act, would be a traitor to the country. "We will resist it, we will break it, we will tear it and we will burn it," added the Congress President.

Dealing with the Nariman-Patel controversy, Pandit Jawaharlal narrated in detail all that he knew in its relation to the Working Committee. He expressed his anxiety that the facts should be known, so that public suspicions could be removed, but he pointed out that the Working Committee had been helpless in the matter, as it had no facts placed before it to go upon. However, Gandhiji had now suggested that he himself would go through the whole case and submit his findings, if necessary, to a competent lawyer. The Pandit and the Working Committee had absolutely no objection to this course.

Replying to a question regarding the non-removal of bans on Labour leaders in the Bombay Presidency, the Pandit said that the Ministers had several difficulties in their way, and it might be some time before any action was taken. He personally had no knowledge about the matter, but he felt that it might be necessary for the Congress Ministry to go through a long process before they acted.

LIGHT ON BOMBAY ASSEMBLY LEADERSHIP CONTROVERSY

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, addressing the gathering said that it was usual to hold a public meeting in the City, whenever the Congress President visited the place. It was also the practice for Congress workers to take advantage of the President's presence and seek his advice with regard to Congress work. They had met to-day for this purpose particularly, so that they might know how they must conduct themselves under the changed conditions.

Thereafter, several questions were put to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by Mr. Nariman, Mr. S. K. Patil and others regarding different phases of Congress work.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the gathering replied to the questions, in a comprehensive manner. He referred at the outset to the necessity for keeping such discussions open, so that the public might know what they were all about. He for one, he added, was against any secret confabulations behind closed doors, and that was why he had asked the Press to be present on this occasion. He conceded however there might be occasions, when it might not be advisable to hold open discussions.

AMAZED AT PRESS REPORTS.

Panditji referred to to-day's issue of the "Bombay Sentinel" and drew attention to the headlines which said that Mahatma and Jawahar were to meet the Viceroy. Something had been published yesterday also, as to what transpired between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy during their last interview. It had been stated that the discussions centred round Federation. The speaker was amazed at the way in which things had been published. He wanted to assure the gathering that there was not an iota of truth in what had been stated. The speaker did not know where the paper got such information. He thought that there should be some responsibility in publishing things. When Federation had not even been thought of, it was simply amazing to say that Federation was discussed. When such things were published, it became difficult to carry on. There were instances when things that were published by the papers had just an iota of truth. Such publications created enormous difficulties in the work that had to be carried on in the country's fight for freedom. Already difficulties had been created by acceptance of office and with the spread of such baseless stories, the difficulties increased.

LEADERSHIP CONTROVERSY.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru referred to the agitation carried on in the city regarding the election of the Leader of the Bombay Legislative Party and said that the "Bombay Sentinel" and other papers had been publishing letters, several of them open letters to him and the Mahatma. He had been trying to understand what was all this agitation about. What was the question that had to be solved? The way that the agitation had been started and carried on was reprehensible. One could not understand the meaning of the agitation of the kind. There was a gentlemanly way of doing things. Had the newspapermen in the city forgotten the way in which they had to conduct newspapers. This was the first time in his life, Panditji said that he came across such an irresponsible way of doing things.

CONGRESS FIRST AND FOREMOST.

The Indian National Congress was a very big political organisation. There was a method of doing and discussing things. If it was done in the wrong way, much harm would be done to the Congress. The speaker wanted to assure the audience that he personally placed the honour and prestige of the Congress fore-

(Continued on page 8 Col. 1).

Tri-colour On Secretariats

Problem For Congress Cabinet: Viceroy's Talks With Mahatma

BOMBAY, August 11.

The 'United Press' understands that one of the most important subjects that is likely to come for consideration before the Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha is the question of the hoisting of National Tricolour Flags by the Congress Governments over the Secretariat and Government buildings.

According to informed Congress circles this subject has assumed great importance in view of the reported unofficial representations to the Viceroy made by several provincial officials and non-Congress party men apprehending the possibility of the Congress Governments deciding to hoist flags over the Secretariat and Government buildings.

OFFICIALS' APPREHENSION

The officials seem to be of opinion that it will amount to putting premium on a party flag. So they have acquainted the Viceroy with their feelings.

While the Congress Ministries in the various provinces have not decided the matter, they await instructions from the Working Committee.

It is further gathered that this was one of the important subjects which the Viceroy is reported to have discussed with Mahatma Gandhi during their recent meeting. It is sated that Lord Linlithgow asked Gandhiji to exert his influence on the Working Committee and the Provincial Ministries to desist from the course. Gandhiji is reported to have promised to convey the message to the Working Committee and the Ministries.

It is believed in responsible Congress circles that it is likely that there will be another meeting of Gandhiji with the Viceroy to discuss this and other important matters.—United Press.

ORISSA CALL FOR ANDREWS

WARDHA. Aug. 11.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has received an urgent telegram from the Hon. Mr. Vishwanath Das, the Premier of Orissa asking as to when it would be convenient for him to visit the flood stricken areas in Orissa

Mr Andrews leaves for Ahmedabad to-morrow and then proceeds to Simla, where he hopes to take up the question of the rights of Indians in Zanzibar.—A. P

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

The Undersigned, an England-returned, moneyed and experienced businessman wishes to marry a suitable girl. Religion is Hindu, age 35 years. Has an ear for music, is all round sportsman. Comes from a good family of Lahore. Has no connection with first wife. Please apply with photos to Chaman Lal Beri, Mall View House, Mussoorie. (8886)

Wanted a very fair, cultured girl, less than twenty-five years of age, of aristocratic family, to marry a Hindu in the Indian Civil Service. Apply box No. 8866, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—A Hindu Gentleman no objection of caste with good qualification on service drawing at least 150 to 200 rupees a month to Marry a young lady Dr. of high Hindu family of fair complextion. Knowing good knitting, embroidery, needle work, good at motor driving, horse and bicycle riding. Good at tennis and can play many kinds of musical instruments. Apply Box No. 8871. "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Immediately General Clerk knowing typing. Salary Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 8889, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Two Stenographers, having speed 120—150 words for business firm. Salary 80—120. Apply Box No. 8888, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Assistant to the Mechanic, Motor Workshop, on Rs. 40-1-50 p.m. Only those with experience in Vulcanizing, Welding and Lathe work need apply with testimonials to the undersigned on or before 25th inst. B. B. Malia. Municipal Engineer, Borough Municipality, Surat. Dated 10-8-37. (5986)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers: Overseers through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (8617)

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Wanted in every town influential and intelligent spare-time Representative for our Darjeeling Tea. Terms liberal. Apply Himalayan Tea Stores, Kurseong. (8833)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Those who may be Unemployed and cannot afford to pay even the smallest amount for giving publicity to their requirement of jobs may apply to the Management of this paper who in conjunction with the "Bombay Samachar" have arranged to take a few Adlets, space permitting, from needy applicants without any charge. The applicants must give their full name and address for publication and should not send their Adlets with any kind of provision. The matter of taking such free Adlets either in the "Bombay Chronicle" or in the "Bombay Samachar" or in both the papers should be entirely left to the Management. The Management reserve the right of refusing any Adlets without giving any reason. (161)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Iqbal Hussain, D. D. Chowdry Road, Karachi, Now Unemployed, desires a post in some Muslim Shop in India or Abroad. Has worked in a Razor Factory. (126—21)

P. Appalanarasimham, Suryaraopet, Cocanada, Now Unemployed, wants a Teacher's post on decent salary. Has four years' experience in handling College Classes and High School Formes in a Tutorial College. Also knows Hindi and Typewriting. (127—2)

Nagindas M. Mehta, Room No. 21, Second Floor, Second Bholwada, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job of Indian Accountant. (128—31)

Louis Braz de Silva, 2, Bombay Road, Near Holy Cross Church, Cherai, Thana, G.I.P. Railway, Now Unemployed, seeks job of a copy-holder in any Printing Office or any other kind of work. Low salary will be accepted. (129—11)

A. P. Pandya, C|o Hind Laxmi Printing Press, Laxmi Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks employment in Bombay or Suburbs as a Mechanic. Can Repair and drive all kinds of oil engines, and air pressure. (130—35)

P. V. Subramaniam, AkilaKunj A6-7, Plot No. 8A1, Brahminwada Road, Matunga, Bombay 19, Now Unemployed, wishes to work as a clerk. Knows typing, accounts and correspondence. (131—44)

Mali Tukaram Vithal, Nawab's Wadi, Near Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay, Now Unemployed, wishes to take up any job, high or low, as he could not get one for a year past. Knows English and Mathematics well. An interview will satisfy. (132—46)

S. R. Hosdrugkar, 53 J. K. Building, 10, Gamdevi Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks job as a Shorthand Typist or as a Clerk on moderate salary. (133—20)

D. S. Pahapure, C|o N. S. Pakhale, Pethe Building, Ground Floor, Girgaon, Bombay, Now Unemployed seeks a job as Music (Sangeet) Teacher or as a Sanitary Inspector. (134—35)

Anant Kale, C|o Balimao Goad, Shetye Building, 14 Shetye Market, Bholwada, Parel, Bombay 12, Now Unemployed seeks a job as an actor or as a private detective. (135—24)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

Special Eczema Clinic. Complete cure for any type and stage, for particulars, write to Box No. 8874, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell silk sarees, etc. Pay Rs. 200. Particulars free. The National Trading Co., Ludhiana. 51. (8843)

Wanted Influential Persons to Act as Agents for our guaranteed hand-woven dress materials. Liberal terms. Apply Calicut Textile Products Co., Calicut, S. India (8878)

Applications are invited from gentlemen of position and influence for the post of District Organisers and Agents on pay or commission or both. Apply stating past experience to the Secretary, Bhagya Laxmi Insurance Ltd., 3|I Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. (5868)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

PETROL PRICES.

As from THURSDAY, the 12th instant, the retail price of Shell and B. O. C. Petrol in the Island of Bombay will be as follows:—

	per gallon
From pumps	Rs. 1-2-0
In 2 gallon cans	Rs. 1-3-0

These prices include the Government Tax of Re. -|10|- per gallon.

BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA, LTD.
5992

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 30th day of August, 1937, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. L. A. Halsall and Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, who go out of office at such Meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order.
J. D. MACGILVRAY,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.),
Bombay.
Bombay, 15th July, 1937.
5928

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1937, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum less Income Tax has been made payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, on and after the 9th September, 1937, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 20th August, 1937, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the undersigned immediately.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd August, 1937, to 8th September, 1937, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 11th August, 1937.
5991

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
(Works Branch).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of providing cement concrete slabs, 9" pipe sewer and storm water drainage arrangement with accessories in Sea Face Road opposite Plots Nos. 95 and 96 in Scheme No. 52, Worli, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1937.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees five to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 10th August, 1937.
5993.

Auction Sales.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 104 of 1935 (The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Mahomed Jaffer Usman Haji Jackeria) and pursuant to the Decree dated the 24th July, 1935, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY), THURSDAY, 12th August, 1937, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazendari land with dwelling house at Kambekar Street known as Chhas Moholla containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts Street Nos. 162, 164 and bounded on the West, North and South by sweeper's passage and on the East by Kambekar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Minocher Munchersha Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at 1, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CLARKE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Rowji Gosar and another, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ramchandra Malooji, Ramesh Ramchandra and Suresh Ramchandra and in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 5th November, 1934, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, 1937, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that parcel of Foras Freehold land at Clarke Road, Byculla, containing by admeasurement about 1350 square yards with buildings, Street Nos. 45A, 45AA, and bounded on the East by a water passage, on the West by the land belonging to the heirs of Narayan Balaji, on the North by Clarke Road, and on the South by the land belonging to Raghunath Narayan Khote.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors, at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Next Saturday

BOMBAY !

Be prepared to receive

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latest marvel of the screen

ANATH ASHRAM
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* NAJMUL HUSSEIN (of "Jawani Ki Hawa" fame), * PRITHVIRAJ, B.A., * NAWAB, * JAGDEESH, B.A., * KALYANI & * HARIMATIDEVI

Next Saturday

After two days from 14th August

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
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London	24th .	7th Sept
Himalaya	19th Sept.	5th Oct
Borneo	9th Oct.	24th .
Taijin	24th .	8th Nov

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8-Hour Day And Minimum Wage For Workers

Resolutions Tabled By Khedgikar For Forthcoming Session Of Bombay Assembly

Sjt. R. A. Khedgiker, Labour representative from Sholapur in the Bombay Legislative Assembly has sent the following resolutions to be moved at the next Session of the Assembly:—

This Assembly recommends to the Government of Bombay that:

(A) All political prisoners at present undergoing imprisonment irrespective of the nature of their creed, be forthwith released unconditionally.

(B) All restrictions imposed on the free movement, whether by internment, whether by externment, or otherwise, on all political workers be immediately withdrawn.

(C) All orders declaring public and working class organisations of a political character, unlawful be withdrawn.

(D) All securities demanded or deposited and forfeited from newspapers and Printing presses, be immediately returned.

Revenue Moratorium

This Assembly recommends to the Government that pending legislation dealing effectively with the question of relief required by the peasantry in respect of revenue, rent and debt.

All revenue and rent payers who pay in revenue or rent upto Rs. 250 a year, and debtors owing debts upto Rs. 750 excluding interest, be given a moratorium in respect of the payment of revenue and rent and the repayment of interest and debt till such legislation is passed. It further recommends to the Government that all the foregoing dues be immediately reduced in proportion to the fall in prices since 1929, and that all coersion processes at present in execution for their recovery be abandoned.

8-Hour Day

This Assembly recommends to the Government that it immediately accept the principle of an eight hour day and a minimum wage of Rs. 35 for all industrial workers, and of adequate relief for the unemployed and introduce the necessary legislation in the Assembly for their realisation.

Backward Tribes

This Assembly holds that the problem of backward tribes can be settled only by providing for their economic and cultural improvement and recommends to the Government that the so-called criminal tribes Act be repealed, and the economic and social requirements of the backward tribes provided for through the grant of lands, introduction of handicraft industries and the provision of industrial employment to the backward tribes.

Removal Of Ban On Labour Organizations Demanded

A mass meeting of the workers of Bombay was held at the Northbrook Garden on 9th August under the auspices of the Anjuman-Bedari-e-Mazdur under the presidentship of Mr. M. Shahid. Messrs. Gakshi, Ramana and Kasam Ali were among the speakers

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

This meeting of the Anjuman-Bedari-e-Mazdoor demands the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners who have been deported to the Andamans.

The meeting demands the immediate and unconditional removal of all bans on all Labour organisations and Labour leaders irrespective of their political affiliations

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

This meeting enters its strong protest against the attitude towards Labour matters displayed by the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly by disallowing the adjournment motion sought to be moved by Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A. on the rules made by the Bombay Government regarding the Payment of Wages Act. The meeting holds that the matter, if of public urgent importance and the Speakers put a very narrow interpretation on the standing order under which he stifled the motion thus failing to abide by the spirit of the order.

This meeting is of the considered opinion that the settlement of the Gokak strike brought by the Congress Government is definitely detrimental to the cause of the workers as it takes away the inherent right of the workers to strike.

A. I. Women's Conference And Mridula Sarabhai

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 10.

Mrs. Dina Asana, Hon. Organising Secretary (Gujarat) All-India Women's Conference writes:—

The following resolution was passed at the half-yearly meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference held at Phaltan on August 1:—

"The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference regrets that the name of Mridula Sarabhai, who is not a member of the A. I. W. C. has been without her consent included in the 1936 report of the Conference as a member of the Vocational Sub-Committee. At her own request the name is hereby publicly withdrawn."—A.P.

A STAGGERING PICTURE

"GANGAVA-TARAN"

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Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30
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Starring:

MOTILAL—SURENDRA

R-O-X-Y

Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30

Matinee on holidays at 2-30 p. m.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Prosecution closed their case on Tuesday before Sir H. P. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, after examining ten witnesses in the case in which S. M. Rasquinho, a clerk of Volkart Brothers is charged with committing breach of trust as a servant in respect of an aggregate sum of Rs. 7761-2-0.

The Defence will open their case at the next hearing, on Tuesday, August 24th. Mr. C. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor, conducted the Prosecution and Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, defended the accused.

A charge under sec. 408 of the I.P.C. was framed against the accused and he pleaded not guilty.

32 GAMING ARRESTS

Thirty-two persons were arrested last night by the Bombay Police in six different places for keeping common gaming houses, being found in common gaming house and for street-gaming.

Of these twenty persons were arrested for alleged gaming in cards.

Judgment was reserved by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case of Punnilal and Harhandilal of the 2nd Marine Lane charged with conducting a common gaming house in a milk-shop.

The Magistrate reserved his judgment to the 17th August.

Mr. Velkar prosecuted the accused, while Mr. Vyas and Mr. Birdie conducted the defence.

A free fight last night between factions of Hindus culminated in serious injuries to six persons. The leader of one of the parties received extensive injuries, and is lying in the hospital in a precarious condition.

It appears there was long standing enmity between two parties of Hindus residing in Manji Seth Wadi at Parel Road. Last night one party it is alleged, led by one Pandurang, armed with stones and lathis challenged Tukaram Babaji the leader of the other party.

Tukaram collected his own men and a free fight ensued between the two gangs. Stones were freely hurled and lathis were used indiscriminately.

Pandurang and five others received serious injuries and the police had to remove them to the hospital for treatment. The police have arrested Tukaram and three others.

A Goan couple who were alleged to have caused the abortion of a minor girl, were discharged by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Esplanade, on Monday.

"In all these gaming cases, the evidence of the punter is always tested on the footing that he is more or less an accomplice, that is, a man who is out to make money by doing this work for the Police and, unless his evidence is corroborated in material particulars, it is not usual to convict persons charged for gambling".

This was the comment made by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Special Court, Girgaum, in sentencing Sayed Mohomed, Sayed Abdul, to a fine of Rs. 500, in default to six weeks' R. I.

Syed was charged with keepnig a common gaming house on the ground floor of Adi Mansion at Gowalia Tank Road.

This strange specimen of a dried up cocoanut with two horn-like appendages at the top and the "face" of a "cow," has been brought to Bombay by a Catholic gentleman from Goa. It was discovered, it is said, in a small village by name Oxel Siolim in Bardez.

"SCINDIA'S" CASE

Charge Framed

Charges of preparing a false balance sheet of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company for the year ending June 30, 1922, by suppressing the amount of Rs. 5 lakhs advanced to Narottam Ltd., were framed against Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, Mansukhlal Master and M. D. Raote, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

At the resumed hearing of this case, which was instituted at the instance of Ardeshir Subedar, a share-holder of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Mr. C. I. Parekh, examined on behalf of the prosecution, stated that in his opinion the accounts were not properly kept.

There was a resolution of the Company authorising the advance of a sum of Rs 5 lakhs to Narottam Ltd., but no such sum appeared in the balance sheet of the Company. That was his reason for believing that this item had been suppressed.

A charge under Section 282 of the Indian Companies Act was framed against Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Director, Mr. Mansukhlal Master, Manager, and Mr. M. D. Raote, Auditor of the Company.

93 ACRES FOR GOLF CLUB

Improvements Committee Leases Plot For 20 Years

A plot of land admeasuring 93½ acres near Koliwada station which is valued at Rs. 465,000 is proposed to be given to the Bombay Presidency Golf Club Ltd. on a rental of Rs. 6,000 a year for twenty years.

In his letter to the Improvements Committee, the Municipal Commissioner stated:—

"The membership of the Bombay Presidency Golf Club, Ltd., is not restricted to any particular class or section. The Club is open to all communities and classes and it supplies golfing facilities at Comparatively low fees to those to whom the same are not available in more expensive and exclusive Clubs. The land applied for is situated on the East of the Harbour Branch Railway and is out of the way and is at present lying in an undeveloped condition and the Municipality is realising Rs. 178 per month from the temporary occupations, cultivation rights, etc. As we have extensive areas more conveniently situated still undeveloped, it will be many years before we are in a position to take up this area for development purposes, and till then there is no prospect of our deriving much income from this land. The offer is fair and reasonable, and the sanction of the Corporation to its acceptance under Municipal Act, is requested."

CONDITIONS OF LEASE

The Improvements Committee met in a sub-committee and submitted the following report:

(1) The Club shall pay ground rent of Rs. 6,000 per annum for the first 25 years of the lease and Rs. 9,000 per annum for the residue of the lease if continued thereafter;

(2) After the first 25 years of the lease it shall be open to either party to terminate the lease at any time after giving one year's notice of their intention to terminate the same;

(3) There shall be no discrimination against Indians as regards the membership of the Club.

The Sub-Committee also recommend that the following further conditions which were suggested by the Commissioner at the Sub-Committee's Meeting be incorporated in the lease:—

(1) The Municipality shall have the right to carry, through the land to be leased, sewers, drains, etc., or to construct a pumping station thereon, and to maintain them, whether required for this area or any other area.

(2) The Municipality shall also have the right to enter upon the land and construct new drains, sewers, etc., in place of old ones or repair or alter any Municipal drain or sewer, etc., so constructed.

(3) The pumping station, sewers drains, etc., shall always be accessible to the servants or Officers of the Muncipality for the purpose of inspection, maintenance and upkeep.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy at the meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday moved an amendment to lease the plot only for twenty years at a rental of Rs 6,000 per annum which was agreed to by the committee.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker seconded the amendment.

A vendor of snake models which Hindus buy and worship on Nag Panchami Day

INSURANCE BILL

Select Committee Makes Satisfactory Progress

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The Select Committee on the Insurance Bill has made satisfactory progress during the last three days.

They have disposed of more than 12 clauses so far, which relate to reservation and refund of deposits, separation of accounts and funds accounts and balance sheet, audit, submission of returns, etc.—United Press.

Gilbert Roland is planning a trip to Mexico late in the summer. It will be the first time he has visited there since he left his home when he was twelve years old..... Roland is making quite a screen comeback now..... He has a featured role in Paramount's "Last Train from Madrid.

BAN ON TRI-COLOUR LIFTED

Madras Local Bodies Can Have Freedom Of Action In Hoisting Flags

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

A Ministry of Public Information press note says:—The ban hitherto prevailing on the hoisting and flying flags other than the Union Jack by Municipal and local bodies on the buildings in their possession has now been cancelled by an order of the Local Government, which henceforth permits all local bodies freedom of action in this respect on any occasion without any particular reference.

The Ministry of Local Administration order reads as follows:—"Various orders have been issued by Government from time to time prohibiting hoisting and flying the flag used by Congress on buildings belonging or occupied by the Municipal Councils and Local Boards, etc. After careful examination of the whole question, the Government has decided not to prohibit the hoisting and flying of the said flag in such buildings. All previous orders on the subject are hereby cancelled."—A. P.

RELEASED FROM CANNANORE JAIL

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

The Madras Government have passed orders to-day releasing the following three prisoners who were convicted under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code and detained in the Cananore Central Jail:—(1) Karalian Kannappa Nambiar, (2) K. P. Gopalan, and (3) Chandoth Kunhirama Nair.—United Press.

Malaria must run its course-
but
Genasprin
stops the pain
Quinine relieves malaria, but it does not stop the pain. Genasprin does what quinine cannot do—it instantly soothes the bone-cracking aches in your muscles and joints. Genasprin makes you sleep naturally and soundly, and checks your rising temperature. Genasprin is absolutely pure—it cannot harm your digestion nor your heart. And in Dengue Genasprin is equally as effective.
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GENASPRIN—The SAFE Brand of Aspirin

Anti-Indian Propaganda In Zanzibar

National Association's Protest: Govt.'s Reply

ZANZIBAR: July 22.

The following letter was addressed by the Hon. Secretary of the Indian National Association to the Chief Secretary, the Zanzibar Government:—

I have the honour to draw your attention to the following statement of the Hon. Tayabali. H. A. Karimjee, made in the course of his speech in the Legislative Council on 15th July, 1937, while opposing the Clove Bill:—

"The District Commissioners and Mudirs go on camping from District to District both in Zanzibar and Pemba to propagate in favour of the Bill. It is a serious matter. They in their attempt to favour C. G. A. do not hesitate to level accusations against Indians. The Government is the least body to be expected to work in such subterfuge."

This Association has also been informed that some individual Arabs, having close liaison with Government officers and C.G.A., have gone to Pemba from Zanzibar and are indulging in propaganda against Indians spreading all sorts of gross misrepresentations among Arabs and Natives there with regard to the attitude of the Indian community towards the Clove, Land and Debt Bills.

INDIAN POSITION.

I am to observe that no explanation was offered from the Government side to the serious observations of the Hon. Tayabali. The Indian community has been expressing its opposition to the Clove Bill in a most constitutional and peaceful manner wherein there is neither any aim of overtly or covertly injurng the interests of the Arabs or Swahilis, nor is there any possibility of a clash individually or collectively between the Indian and non-Indians.

The Government is in full possession of the resolution of the Conference and objects and reasons adduced therefor from which it is clear that save and except the community's unwillingness to deal in cloves under the present unjustifiable arrangements, it is not in any way aiming to obstruct the free movement of cloves from growers to the C.G.A., and is not withdrawing from other trading activities which would savour of creating difficulties for Arabs and Swahilis.

THIS UNCHECKED PROPAGANDA.

Under the circumstances I have to request the Government to seriously consider the grave repercussions likely to be created by unchecked propaganda such as that mentioned in the speech of the Hon. Tayabali or the one being carried on by individuals as stated above, who are fomenting racial hatred and bitterness against the Indians among the people who are very easily excitable.

This Association will be glad to be assured of the steps, if any, the Government propose to take to bring under check such propaganda in the interests of peace and traquillity of the country.

GOVT. REPLY

The following is the reply of the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 45|37 of the 22nd July regarding alleged propaganda by Government officers and others which might have the effect of arousing anti-Indian feeling on the part of other races in the Protectorate.

It will be readily admitted that in order to promote understanding and co-operation it is the duty of the Government to explain to all classes in the Protectorate, and particularly to those classes who do not read published statements, its policy in relation to clove marketing, agricultural indebtedness and any other matter closely affecting the administration of the Protectorate.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

When opinion is divided on racial lines it is impossible for Government to prevent statements being made, even by its own officers, which especially, if misunderstood, misinterpreted, misquoted or misrepresented as is occasionally inevitable, may not give offence or arouse resentment between races. The Government admits the possibility of expressions having been used by its servants which it would strongly deprecate, though no specific instances of such have been brought to its notice, and it has already taken and will continue to take steps to impress on its officers the necessity to avoid any action likely to give rise to inter-racial friction.

As regards persons who are not Government servants it is, of course, impossible for Government entirely to prevent, though it will use all its influence to deprecate and discourage unwise and provocative statements being made by the partisans of either side.

RESPONSE FROM PRESS.

As you are no doubt aware action was taken some months ago by the Acting British Resident to enlist the co-operation of the Editors of the local papers in putting a stop to a controversy which at the time seemed likely to embitter racial relations in the Protectorate.

He gladly acknowledges the response by the Editors and the restraint with which opposing views have on the whole been presented in the local press; and trusts that this attitude will continue to be maintained.

Finally I am glad to add that the Government much appreciates the desire of your Association to advance its views in a constitutional and peaceful manner, and to assure you that the Government on its part will do all in its power to prevent the differences of opinion now existing from embittering relationships between individuals or classes in the Protectorate.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the Arab Association and to all Heads of Government Departments in order to ensure that the attitude of Government may be fully understood.

Bears' HONEYDEW
WISE SMOKERS LOOK FOR THE FAMOUS ELEPHANT TRADE MARK
BEARS' HONEYDEW
10 VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
TRADE MARK
2½ annas for 10 — 12 annas for 50
H/117

Rovers Cup Football

Mhow Gunners Win Replay

PESHAWAR UNION BEAT Y. M. C. A. IN SECOND MATCH

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two matches were decided in the Rovers Cup Football tournament, at the Cooperage, this evening, the 6th Field Brigade Royal Artillery from Mhow defeating the 14th Heavy Battery Royal Artillery from Colaba in the replay, by a comfortable margin of 4 goals to 1, while the Union Football Club from Peshawar eliminated the local Y.M.C.A. by an odd goal in three, in the second match.

The conditions at the Cooperage were again hardly suitable due to heavy rain in the morning and they became even worse when just before the second match was to start, it began raining again and the teams found it extremely difficult to acquit themselves well.

The Mhow Brigade did not take things easy this evening and immediately after the start they worked hard to open their score, with the result that in the first twenty minutes' play, they were 2 goals up, which disheartened the Colaba Artillerymen to some extent, though later they bucked up and were pressing the winners for a couple of minutes before the interval, which found them in arrears of 2 goals.

In the 20th minute after resumption, Devanport, the visitor's pivot, put his side one more up, this incidentally, being his second goal.

Following this the local side went all out to reduce the lead and soon they succeeded, when Galliers, their inside-right, beat the Mhow goalkeeper with a feeble shot, which could easily be stopped.

Just before the end, Brennan, the winners' outside-left, scored the fourth and their last goal and the Mhow Gunners left the field having comfortably won the match by 4 goals to 1.

THE RESULT

6TH FIELD BRIGADE
R. A. .... 4 goals
R. A. COLABA .... 1 goal

THE TEAMS

6TH FIELD BRIGADE R. A.: Lambert; Jones and Davies, Palmer, Davenport and Hirst; Mallachan, Smith, Baker, Preece and Breman.

R. A. COLABA: Dryden; McDermott and Brack; Thorley, Collins and Osmond; Lord, Galliers, Collett, Booth and Wilson.

REFEREE: Mr. Ridley

Close Fight In Second Match

The local Y.M.C.A. took the Union Football Club from Peshawar by surprise, when straight from the kick-off, they established their lead, Lissenburg, their centre-forward, making no mistake from a close range.

This early upset did not discourage the visitors from Peshawar, who playing with confidence drew level in the 15th minute from the start, Jan, their centre-forward, being responsible for getting the equaliser.

ERNST SAVES WELL

The score now being one goal all, both teams were fighting for the lead and the Peshawar Union held a distinct advantage over their opponents at this stage. They took a number of tries but Ernst, the Young Men's goalkeeper, held his post to advantage and saved many difficult shots.

Hardly a second before the half-time whistle, Ashraf, Union's inside-left, put his side ahead. His well taken shot hit the woodwork but he followed up nicely to score from the rebound.

Having once established the lead, the Peshawar team fought well after the change of ends and though the Young Men tried their best to level the score, the opposing defenders held out till the end.

THE RESULT:

UNION FOOTBALL CLUB,
PESHAWAR .... 2 goals
Y. M. C. A. .... 1 goal

THE TEAMS

UNION F. C., PESHAWAR: Mir Hassan; Kashmir Khan and Abdul Latif; Mohd. Yunis, Abdul Rauf and Aziz Ullah; Lali, Yusuf Zia, Jan, Ashraf and Abdul Rehman.

Y. M. C. A.: Ernst; Glewis and Anderson; O'Malley, Salin and V. Thompson; Durham, Ribeiro, Lissenburg, John and Alexander.

REFEREE: Mr. Ranganatham.

To-day's Game

DEVONSHIRE, LUCKNOW
versus
DELHI YOUNG MEN

BLACK AND WHITE RUGBY CUP, 1937 DRAW

14th Heavy Battery R. A. v. 1st Bn. The Cheshire Regiment: Cooperage, September 15.

6th Field Brigade R. A. v. 2nd Bn. The Suffolk Regiment: Away.

Winners from above teams will play at Cooperage on September 17.

AMERICA'S TEAM FOR WIGHTMAN CUP

NEW YORK, August 11.

The American Wightman Cup Team to meet Great Britain on August 20 and 21 are: Miss Marble, Miss Helen Jacobs, Mrs. Fabyan, Miss Babcock, Mrs. J. Van Ryn, Miss Dorothy Bundy.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN NEW ZEALAND

Discrimination Regarding Old Age Pensions Removed

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

Official confirmation is now available that the discrimination regarding old age pensions, which the Indians suffered hitherto in New Zealand has been removed. Mr. Kodanda Rao of the Servants of India Society had visited New Zealand in October last. His report also states that the Indians there have now no complaint.

The total number of Indians in New Zealand was 1,166 in 1931. It is believed that the number has not gone up to considerable extent since then.—United Press.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR BIHAR

Economies In P. W. D: & Taxes On Amusements: Increased Stamp Duty

PATNA, Aug. 11.

It is understood that the Bihar budget reveals a surplus, by means of economies especially in the Public Works Department and by taxes on amusements and higher non-judicial stamp duties.

An agricultural income tax is likely to be moved in the form of a resolution for acceptance in principle, but a bill will be introduced in the Assembly later.—A.P.

OVER THREE LAKHS FOR HILL EXODUSES!

Bengal Finance Minister's Revealing Statement

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

That Government have spent Rs. 3,18,550 in the last five years on hill exodus was revealed by a statement laid in the Bengal Council to-day by the Finance Minister replying to a number of questions, relating to Government hill exodus to Darjeeling.

The last summer exodus which was made under the new Ministry, had cost about Rs. 46,000 and from such data as he possessed, the Finance Minister, Mr. N. R. Sarkar estimated that future exoduses would cost Government Rs. 85,000 for the two trips yearly.

As regards Government policy in this respect, Mr. Sarkar said that matter was at present under consideration.—A. P.

BENGAL MINISTERS' SALARIES

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

The Bengal Legislative Assembly to-day rejected by 177 votes to 53 the Congress amendment to the Bengal Ministers' Emoluments Bill seeking to fix the salaries of Ministers at Rs. 500 per month.

The House is now considering other amendments.

The Bengal Legislative Assembly rejected by 157 votes to 75 votes the Proja Party's amendment fixing the Ministers' salary at Rs. 1,000 monthly.

Thereafter the House passed without division the official Bill fixing the Chief Minister's salary at Rs. 3,000 and those of others at Rs. 2,500 each.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

EPIDEMICS BREAK OUT IN CUTTACK

Congress Volunteers And Students Busy With Relief Work

CUTTACK, Aug. 11.

The flooded areas of Cuttack in Sadar sub-division have been divided into five parts for survey work and relief parties have lef this morning. Epidemics has broken out and cattle mortality begun.

The Hon. Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, Minister, is little better to-day. He will visit the affected areas in Puri district which are still inaccessible. The people are surprised to know the real extent of calamity which has not yet been fully ascertained. Congress volunteers and students are doing relief work for the pats six days.—United Press.

A. I. ORISSA FLOOD RELIEF FUND?

Cuttack Move To Place Matter Before Congress Cabinet

The Chief Minister is collecting information from different sources for placing the same before the Congress President and Gandhiji when Pt. Jawaharlal visits Wardha with a view to making a case for starting an All-India Relief Fund.—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

A.M.

8-30 Instrumental Music. By AIR Artist. 8-40 Talk (Gujerati): "The Problems of Good Health." Fresh Air. By Dinshaw D. Mistry. 8-55 Light Music. Abdul Latif Khan. Desi, Ghazal and Thumri.

Noon.

12-0 Some Selections of Your Choice. (Recorded broadcast).

P.M.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. My Ideal Programme. Arranged by a lady who is enthusiastic about this new feature. 6-0 Henry Jacques Dance Orchestra. (Recorded.) 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villagers. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 "About the Home." A Real Cook's Tour: "Lancashire Dishes." By Hilda Flanders. 7-45 The Viennese Orchestra. From Mongini's 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "A Student's Impressions of Japan and China." By Dr. Jal F. Balsara. 9-15 The News. 8-30 A Variety Concert. Homji Sisters. 10-15 Popular Selections. Baj Ratan Bai. (Assisted by the Orchestra.)

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

A.M.

7-0 Veena on Tambura. By Sabiri. 7-10 Rashida Begum Amritsari. 7-45 Sitar Solo. Bilaskhani. By Haider Husain. 7-55 B. S. Rawat. Bhajan. 8-10 Vilayat Khan 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English).

P.M.

12-30 Indian Music. (Recorded). 6-30 Violin Solo. Durga. 6-40 Qawwali. By Vilayat Khan and party. 7-0 Alap Puriya. On Sarod. 7-5 Duet. "Pritam-ki-Yad." By Irshad and Aziz. 7-10 Rashida Begum Amritsari. Light Music. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "The Craft of Fiction." No. 1. Plot. By Latif Ahmed. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Vilayat Khan. 8-50 Rashida Begum Amritsari. Light Music. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Life Under the Moghuls." No. 2. In Camp. By Dr. Percival Spear. 10-0 "Sullivan and Gilbert."

"REDUCE ENHANCED LAND REVENUE"

Agriculturist Conference Will Be Held At Malkapur On Aug. 22.

(From A Correspondent)

MALKAPUR, Aug. 11.

The Malkapur Taluka Agriculturist Conference will be held here on the 22nd inst. to demand the reduction of enhanced land revenue.

Mr. Kedar will preside.

It is expected that Mr. Mishra and some prominent leaders may attend, Mr. Khare, Chief Minister is coming here on the 19th inst. and on the 20th morning, he will be given a public reception.

MUSLIM MASS CONTACT

Mr. Bukhari's Work At Bijapur

(From Our Correspondent).

BIJAPUR, (By Mail).

At the request of the District Congress Committee of Bijapur, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had deputed Mr. J Bukhari, the Secretary of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of Bombay to carry on propaganda among the Muslim masses.

Mr. J. Bukhari went through a very busy programme in the course of his short stay at Bijapur. In all four mass meetings that were held under the auspices of the local Congress Committee, three of them were in the Muslim localities. The audience, however, included both Hindus and Mohamedans. Mr. Bukhari explained to the people, how it was necessary for Muslims to join their forces with the fighting rank inside the Indian National Congress for the achievement of complete National Independence. Mr. Bukhari explained the new Constitution with unusual clarity and convinced the audience of the need of wrecking the same. For mass action, he said it was indispensible that the Indian people should present an impregnable front to the forces that are at the back of the new Constitution. Muslim masses like others must give expression to their methods of struggle inside the Congress. Keeping aloof from the struggle itself he said, was highly dangerous—dangerous not only for the general interests of anti-Imperialist struggle, but also for themselves.

Mr. Bukhari's programme and the persuasive manner in which he went through it, evoked great enthusiasm, among the Muslims and especially the Muslim youths.

Some people, who styled themselves as Muslim Leaguers, tried to create some trouble in the meeting. But they utterly failed to win the sympathy of the audience.

At the time of his departure, some enthusiastic youths garlanded him and gave a hearty send-off.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" FOR LUCKNOW

PATNA, Aug. 11.

After touring several districts of Bihar, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan returned here this evening.

He left to-night for Lucknow by the Punjab Express to meet his daughter. From there he will proceed to Wardha to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting.—United Press.

FAMINE IN BIJAPUR

Demand For More Relief Works In Taluka Proper And Sindgi

(From Our Correspondent).

BIJAPUR, Aug. 11.

Mr. Hanamantrao Kaujalgi accompanied by Messrs. Venkatrao Naik and Govindram Jahagirdar, Pleaders, visited five out of the seven scarcity works in Sindgi and Bijapur Taluka. He had talks with villagers on the works, where he found stoppage of metal breaking at Ainapur, Shivangi, Padganur and Hipargi which has thrown hundreds of starving villagers out of employment.

The highest number on scarcity works was more than 1,500 in Sindgi Taluka. At present the number is only 300.

Kharif rains have completely failed. Famine is acute unless Government starts more famine works in the near vicinity with adequate camp arrangements are made, conditions threaten to grow worse.

Expecting Rabi rains people have to stay in their own villages and cannot migrate to distant parts. Immediate relief is necessary.

"INSURANCE LAW MUST BE UNIFORM

Pt. Jawaharlal's Reply To Baroda Wire

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Aug. 11.

In response to a telegram by the Secretary of Baroda State Life Assurance Companies Association, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru replying from Bombay states: "I agree there should be a uniform law in the States as well as in British India on Insurance and States companies are entitled to be consulted fully on the subject. I am sure Sjt. Bhulabhai and the Congress Assembly party will be glad to give every consideration to your interests."

Governor Reaches Cuttack

CUTTACK, Aug. 11.

The Governor of Orissa whose arrival to Cuttack had been postponed owing to breach in the Railway line between Khurda Road and Puri, reached Cuttack to-day. The permanent line having not yet been repaired, transhipment was necessary in connection with his Excellency's journeys.—A. P.

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13th AUGUST 1937
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 6, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 5, 1356
Parsi: Aspandarmad 11, 1306
Hightide: 3-22 15-08
Lowtide: 8-49 21-27
Sunrise: 6h 19m
Sunset: 7h 9m
Pt. Jawaharlal to meet Press Representatives at Congress House, 10 a.m.
Pundit Jawaharlal to address a meeting at Dana Bunder, Mandvi at 9-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Saturday, August 14.

S. S. 'Comorin' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Byculla District Political Conference will be held to-day (Thursday) at the 'E' Ward Congress Committee office at 9 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Profs. P. A. Wadia and C. R. Shah will meet their students in Political Theory and English Literature respectively in the University Building and Rev. Fr. Duhr in German in St. Xavier's College to-day (Thursday) at the usual time.

UNITED JAIN STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. Parmanand K. Kapadia, the President of the Jain Yuvak Parishad will deliver a lecture on "My views on the Jain Youth movement" in the lecture hall of the United Jain Students' Home (Peerbhoy Building No. 2, Princess Street, 4th floor) to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

STUDY CLASS ON ZOROASTRIANISM

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala will conduct a Study Class on Zoroastrianism in Gujarati at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Passages from the Zoroastrian Rituals."

"NIRBHAI JODA"

Sardar Premsingh writes:—

"Nirbhai Joda", a weekly paper in Hindi will be published by my friend Sardar Moolsingh from 28th August and I earnestly appeal to all my Hindi-loving public of Bombay to support it as it will be a boon to all who wish political emancipation of India.

BAND AT POONA EMPRESS GARDENS

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. G. C. Bampfield, O.B.E. and the Officers of the 3rd Bn. 8th Punjab Regiment, the band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Friday, 13th August 1937, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association Mr. N. S. Ullal, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, will deliver a lecture on "The Himalayan Region" with lantern slides, in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College, Cruickshank Road, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. Mr. V. D. Ghate, President of the Association, will preside.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Mooltan' with the mails from London of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at midnight on Thursday the 12th instant. Her late arrival is due to delay by traffic in the Suez Canal.

The 'Mooltan' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 8 a.m. on the following day.

LATE SIR S. N. POCHKHANAWALA

Under the auspices of the Commerce Graduates' Association, a public meeting will be held to pay tribute to the memory of late Sir Sorabjee N. Pochkhanawala, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the premises of the Association, Wadia Building (4th floor), Dalal Street.

Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Laljee will preside.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Rain bow on the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bull-Dog Drummond at Bay" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Rose Mari" Daily at 6-30 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Nancy Steele is Missing!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Devil's Brother" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

LOST!

A roled-gold wrist watch with a leather belt brown in colour, on Tuesday on the Azad Maidan. If found, please write to Gujar H. V. C/o United Jain Students' Home, Princess Street, Pirbhoy Building 2.

ALL-PARTIES' DADAR MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

Mr. Mahomedbhai Hasham Jamnagarwalla, Vice-President of the All-Parties' Dadar Muslim Association writes:—

With reference to the report published in your paper of 9th instant, stating that the workers of the All-Parties' Dadar Muslim Association, promised to support to the Congress, I beg to inform you that the Association had no concern at all with this meeting.

PATHARE KSHATRIYAS' PROTEST

A public meeting of the Pathare Kshatriya community was held on Sunday at the Blavatsky Lodge under the presidentship of Dr. V. J. Rath, to protest against the action of the Managing Committee of the Kshatriya Union Club in rejecting wholesale applications for membership of about 185 respectable ladies and gentlemen of the community.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. 'Luxmi' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 14th instant.

Mails for British and Portuguese East Africa Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Union of South Africa, Lourenzo, Marques, Rhodesia and Nyasaland per s.s. 'Takliwa' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 17th August 1937.

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 18th August 1937.

Registered and unregistered correspondence only for Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar Ports, will also be accepted up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 18th August 1937 for despatch by the above steamer.

FIRST-AID EXAMINATION

An examination of the First-Aid Class specially organised for the Bene-Israel Stri Mandal, in their premises at Faisal Building Jail Road, Dongri, by Mr. S. D. Ezekiel, under the auspices of the Jewish Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, and conducted by Major Jacob Ezekiel was held on the 1st instant, by Dr. G. S. Vazkar, when the following candidates are declared successful: Mrs. Keturah J. David, Jerusha Michael Aptekar, Annie A. Joseph, Misses Leahbai Rahamim, Sophie J. Haeems, Bathsheba Benjamin, Leah Joseph, Shegulla Jacob, Shanta Haeems, Simhabai Haeems, Rachel D. Joseph, Dhani J. David, Shoshanna Haeems, Bathsheba Elijah, Leah Daniel, Esther Jacob and Esther Isaac Bhastekar.

TO HONOUR ROSS MASOOD'S MEMORY

The Municipal Schools' Committee met on Wednesday evening with Mr. M. M. Killedon in the chair and passed the following.

"That all the Municipal Schools be closed on Monday, the 16th August 1937, in memory of Sir Syed Ross Masood, the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University and one of the most eminent educationists.'"

A. C. Dutt To Arrive On Tuesday

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

According to a letter received here Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Deputy President of the Central Assembly, who is now in Europe, is arriving at Bombay on August 17. He will proceed to Simla the same night.—United Press.

Nariman-Patel Controversy

The Secretary, Shahu Tilak Party, writes:—

Under the auspices of the Shahu Tilak Party, a public meeting of the pro-Nariman citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Karandikar Hall of the Brahmin Sabha, Girgaon (New Charni Road) to consider the situation arising out of the appointment of the Mahatma-Bahadurji Inquiry Committee re: the Nariman-Patel controversy and also to adopt such measures as will assure full justice to Vir Nariman.

JOURNALISTS' DEMAND

'Remove All Restrictions On Freedom Of Press

The following resolutions were passed by the Executive Committee of the Journalists Association of India at their meeting held on Tuesday evening.

This Committee has learnt with regret the news of the sad death of Mr. Ratnagar of the "Textile Journal" and authorises the Chairman to convey the Committee's sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

This Committee congratulates Vice-President Mr. T. Prakasham on his inclusion in the Madras Ministry.

This Committee congratulates all Provincial Governments who have inaugurated a new era by refunding securities deposited by the Press and hopes that all existing restrictions on the freedom of the Press will be removed immediately.

'JAME' DEFAMATION CASE

Charges Framed Against Accused

Sir Phiroz Sethna and Sir Shapurji Billimoria figured as witnesses in the case in which Mr. S. J. Murzban (now deceased) and Mr. F. K. Dadachanji are charged with defamation by Dr. Dadiba Nowroji Saher, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday.

The complainant stated that in 1934, he and the accused were rival candidates for a vacancy on the board of the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat. The complainant was declared elected. Since then the feelings between the two were strained.

ALL OVER ELECTIONS.

Towards the end of 1935 two vacancies occurred in the Committee of the Hundred, which elects the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat. There were four candidates for these two seats. The Anjuman party, of which the accused is the vice-president, nominated Mr. Erwad Jal Bajan and Mr. Framrose Cawasji Batliwala. Mr. Dastur Noshirwan Garda and Rustom R. Desai were two independent candidates.

PRESS CONTROVERSY.

There was a controversy in the Parsi press and the "Jame Jamshed," which was then being edited by the first accused, generally supported the Anjuman party candidates. In that connection, the second accused wrote several letters and articles in the "Jame." He alleged that the complainant was going from door to door canvassing votes for Messrs. Garda and Desai and that his conduct was unworking of a Trustee of the Parsi Panchayat.

The complainant alleged that several of these letters were defamatory of his character.

Sir Phiroz Sethna and Sir Shapurji Billimoria deposed that they knew Dr. Saher, that they had read the articles in question, but had not believed in the allegations. But if they were true, they would have a very poor opinion of the complainant.

CHARGE FRAMED.

Three charges in respect of three articles appearing in the "Jame Jamshed" were framed against the accused, who pleaded "not guilty". The case was adjourned to Wednesday, August 18.

PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL

Psycopathic Ward Opened

Sir Hormasji Cawasji Adenwalla, Mr. Rustom Cama, Dr. Dadiba Saher and Mr. Kaikhusru J. Dubash write:—

We shall feel highly obliged by your inserting the following intimation in the next issue of your most esteemed paper.

A big donation from a philanthropic Parsi has enabled the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital to open a Psycopathic Ward in one of the Hospital buildings.

It has been arranged to admit in the Ward Psycopathic cases in initial stages especially all those who show any mental peculiarities or mental retardation which if referred to trained psychiatrists for further examination and advice much could be done to deal with those abnormalities which, if untreated, might develop into mental diseases in later life.

Under the circumstances if any Parsi family having any such unfortunate case will communicate with K. J. Dubash at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, all the needful will be done in that behalf by him.

Mr. M. L. Dhahanukar, (Vice-President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce), and Acting-President, Maharashtra Sugar Manufacturers' Association and a Member of the Federation of Indian Chambers' of Commerce and Industry, who gave evidence before the Sugar Tariff Board on behalf of the Association.

DISPUTE OVER WILL

High Court Decides Point Regarding Law Of Cutch

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the suit filed by Chandulal Shankarlal Dave for the administration of the estate of one Kanji Mavji who died in March 1934 at Mandvi in the State of Cutch.

Defendants 1 and 2 are the widows of Kanji who was domiciled in Cutch State. According to the first defendant, her husband had made a will dated July 23, 1925 and a codicil dated June 27, 1930. Both these were registered, the former at Rajkot and the latter in Cutch.

REVOKED BY LATER WILL.

The plaintiff, on the other hand, stated that the deceased had revoked the above mentioned will and codicil by a "nuncupative" will made by him subsequently at Mandvi on October 21, 1933. This will was only a rough draft prepared by him but before he could make a fair copy of it, he had died.

Under such circumstances, could the rough draft be treated as the final will of the deceased according to the law prevailing in Cutch? This was the question that arose for the decision of the Court.

LEGAL OPINION.

On this point evidence was taken on commission.

On evidence his lordship held that the rough draft of the will prepared on October 21, 1933, was his last will according to the law of Cutch, although it was not duly signed by him nor attested.

The parties then took a consent decree in this suit.

Bombay Medical Council

Dr. K. M. Hiranandani of Hyderabad (Sind) is a candidate for election to Bombay Medical Council.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN.)

In the suburbs the provision of medical relief has naturally occupied the attention of many of the suburban municipalities.

In a place like Bandra where the population has increased threefold, medical aid is going through an extension, while in places further down, where the peoples' only medical aid at present is small dispensaries, plans for constructing hospitals are in progress.

RAPID PROGRESS IN UP-LIFT WORK.

Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Collector of Thana, in his half-yearly report to the Commissioner, Northern Division, on the village Improvement Scheme, observes that the greatest difficulty that is joined in making rapid progress in direction of village uplift is the entire lack of enthusiasm and keenness on the part of the villagers concerned.

The report estates that during the half year ending June 30, 1937, Rs. 1,901 was spent out of the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for Thana District. The total expenditure being Rs. 7,372.

Allotments of Rs. 19,100 have been made in consultation with the District Executive Committee out of a Government of India grant of Rs. 23,000, the balance being reserved as a discretionary grant.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been specially allotted for the development of the Ulhas valley area from the Government of India grant. This scheme is to be worked on after the monsoon.

The Committee has also selected fifty villages as centres of village uplift work and the most important work that was carried out by the committee was a Baby Health Week held at Bassein which proved quite a success.

ST. SEBASTIAN SCHOOL.

This institution, a primary one, has imparted education to hundreds of poor children of Colwad and the surroundings of Bandra.

Organised by a small Association, this institution was for over 25 years housed in a rent free bungalow at Chapel Road Bandra. The increasing number of poor students compelled this Association to hand the management to the St. Peter's Church authorities who, only last year were able to build a new beautiful building on St. Peter's Road.

The trouble that is now worrying the authorities, is Government grants. Government, I am told, had sanctioned a grant of Re. 1 per child, but with the latest sanction a sum of Rs. 150 has only been allotted this school which has over 250 students on their roll.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

10 a.m. (S.T.): Congress President will meet the representatives of the Press at the Congress House.

9-30 p.m. (S.T.): Under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C. and the Mandvi District C. C. there will be a public meeting at Dana Bunder, Mandvi. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address.

Bombay Students Protest Against Governor's Veto

Horniman Terms It As Official Zulum And Utter Defiance Of Public Opinion

Presiding over a largely attended meeting of students at Chowpatty, on Wednesday, Mr. B. G. Horniman, in criticising the attitude of Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, in vetoing the Senate Bill for holding two matric examinations in a year, stated that the Chancellor had set a bad example of official "zulum" in preventing the students from enjoying their rights and privileges.

In a vigorous indictment of the educational policy pursued so far by the Government of Bombay, Mr. Horniman said that there was more than what was apparent in such "hukums", as he believed that it was all a part of a settled plan to prevent students from gaining higher education.

The following resolution duly moved and seconded was adopted at the meeting with acclamation:

"In view of the fact that the Matric examination is also the school leaving examination, this meeting of the students and citizens of Bombay is of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to hold this examination twice a year.

"This meeting, therefore, congratulates Dr. Deshmukh and the other senators for having passed the resolution deciding to hold this examination twice a year, in spite of the opposition of the Syndicate.

DEFIANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION

This meeting is definitely of opinion that the unwarranted interference of the Governor is a defiance of the popular verdict and is calculated to check higher education. It therefore strongly condemns his action in vetoing this popular resolution depriving the students of their hard-earned privilege and calls upon the Ministry to intervene with a view to persuading the Governor to cancel or withdraw his veto".

BHATIA SCHOOL DEADLOCK

Another resolution calling upon the Government, public institutions and public men to intervene, with a view to ending the deadlock resulting from the strike of the students of the Bhatia High School was also adopted. The resolution while congratulating the students on strike condemned irresponsible attitude of the authorities.

MASSACRE OF INNOCENTS

Before putting the resolutions to vote, Mr. Horniman, speaking on the main resolution, thought that at a time when the so-called Provincial Autonomy had been granted and when the Governor felt that his powers had been considerably clipped, his fingers should perhaps have been itching to veto some decision of properly constituted authorities and to use his "hukum".

He observed that the whole system of educational policy in the Presidency was rotten. The ruthless slaughter of innocents had been going on year after year. The yearly high percentage of ploughing of students involved the parents and the guardians into enormous expenditure.

NO REASON GIVEN

The Governor had not chosen to give any reasons—much less had he issued an official notification with regard to his veto—for deliberately trampling upon the considered decision of the Senate. The Senate was by no means a radical or revolutionary body.

Even a body like the Syndicate, full of "old women" who held up their hands in horror at anything that was not conservative, had the grace and the good sense to say at least that the statute should be amended to make possible to hold matric examinations twice a year.

The speaker did not know how the Governor vetoed the Bill in the face of the considered decision of those bodies and he presumed that the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar should have been consulted.

MINISTRY MUST INTERVENE

He asked the students to insist upon the present popular Ministry to intervene with a view to persuading the Governor to cancel or withdraw his veto.

"WILD GOOSE CHASE"

Personally he believed that the whole of the University education was a wild goose chase and he would advise them to enter the battle of life before taking up the University education. But if the students wanted higher education, the authorities should see that they did not put any obstacles in their way.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

NO TAXI AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Since yesterday no Taxi is to be seen at the Bombay Central because of the new arrangement which the Railway Police authorities have made.

The Railway Police are considering the situation and in the meanwhile no taxis will be available till negotiations between the Taxi Drivers' Union and the Police authorities are over.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SAPPER'S LATEST & BEST
"BULL-DOG DRUMMOND AT BAY"
A SUPER THRILLER, with
JOHN LODGE
DOROTHY MACKAILL

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DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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The CORONATION

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BOBBY BREEN
RAINBOW ON THE RIVER
The nine-year-old star of "Let's Sing Again" is here in a heart-stirring drama of Dixie, that bursts with wondrous song!
MAY ROBSON
CHARLES BUTTERWORTH
Also NEW ALL-COLOUR Film of
The CORONATION !

FEEL AS YOUNG AS YOUR SON
Restore and keep that boyish enthusiasm for life! Be bright and cheerful by keeping yourself clean internally by taking Beecham's Pills! This World-famous medicine will keep you free from Headaches, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Liverishness, etc.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1937

INSURANCE BILL

The Insurance Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly early this year has since been examined by numerous public bodies including insurance organisations, whose suggestions thereon will soon be considered by the Select Committee on the Bill. The main features of the Bill, as outlined in the statement of Objects and Reasons are as follows: It increases State supervision and control over all concerns doing insurance business of any kind in British India, whether these are indigenous concerns or external companies represented in India by branches or agencies. Registration formerly unnecessary except for Provident Insurance Societies is proposed for general application, and the principle of exacting deposits, hitherto applied only to indigenous companies transacting life insurance business, has been similarly extended. The amount of the deposit has been increased with the object of more effectively discouraging the formation of companies inadequately financed, and where the business of life insurance is to be carried on a minimum net sum of Rs. 50,000 is required as working capital. Provision is made for full disclosure of the information required to ensure sound principles of finance and management. Powers to enforce punctual submission of returns and to ensure their accuracy, and additional powers of inspection of insurance companies are taken. External companies are required to keep in their principal offices in British India the accounts and other documents by which their returns concerning their business in India can be checked. Certain restrictions are imposed on the investment of the funds of insurance companies, and external concerns are required to keep a portion of their assets invested in Indian Government securities. It is proposed to prohibit the employment of Managing Agents in future, and to bring existing Managing Agencies to an early end. Power is taken to subject the nationals of a foreign country to any restrictions that are imposed in that country on Indian insurance concerns operating there. Certain proposals are put forward aimed at checking the practice of rebating and the payment of excessive commission. These include provision for the licensing of insurance agents.

Foreign Companies

It will be seen from the above that in several respects the Bill is an improvement upon the present legislation. It must, however, be stated at the very outset that in some essential respects it does not at all go far enough. This is particularly noticeable in respect of protecting Indian insurance companies against foreign ones. At the most by treating all companies almost alike, at least apparently, it takes away some preferential advantages so far enjoyed by foreign companies. But the provisions contain many loop-holes of which foreign companies can take unfair advantage. To mention only one or two as illustrations, Section 13, which applies only to non-Indian companies, exempts them in certain circumstances from furnishing certain returns of their Indian business separately. This Section is mischievous and needs to be deleted altogether in the interests of the Indian policyholders. The real position of a foreign company in its country of origin cannot be known to the average policyholder or to the average citizen in India. In the case of foreign companies, therefore, publicity of their working in India is the only thing on which Indians could rely. They should not, therefore, be given an exemption in any circumstances from publishing all the returns about their Indian business. A separate valuation report of their life business in India should be filed with the Superintendent of Insurance as also such other returns as are required from Indian companies. Similarly under Section 23 (b) the foreign companies are required to invest and keep invested in Government of India Securities not less than 33 1/3 per cent. of the total premium income of the business transacted in British India in each year. This provision is not such a great advantage as it appears to be. Even now a number of companies voluntarily keep invested in India very large amounts. But, as pointed out by Mr. K. C. Desai, Joint Secretary of the Indian Insurance Legislation Committee, in the Insurance number of "Indian Trade and Finance" these amounts do not protect the Indian policy holders as they do not belong to them nor are they invested in trust for them. The sub-section, therefore, Mr. Desai suggests, should be so amended as to require the company to keep invested in India a particular percentage of their assets for the entire benefit of, and in trust for, the policyholders in India.

Protect Indian Companies

It is safe to say on the whole that the Bill does not contain any really protective clauses to develop Indian insurance, though the principle of protection to Indian industries is accepted, however grudgingly, by the Government of India. Indian insurance, which like banking, is most essential for the industrial development of the country, needs to be specially fostered by the State, and protection for it is demanded by the entire public of India. Specific suggestions in this direction have been offered by the Indian Insurance Legislation Committee in its masterly Memorandum containing detailed amendments, additions and alterations to the Bill with full reasons therefor. The main suggestions for the protection of Indian insurance are as follows: (1) All insurance controlled by the Government should be placed with the Indian Insurance Companies: (2) The Government should require all Municipalities, Local Boards, Port Trusts, Improvement Trusts, and other quasi-Government bodies and institutions receiving Government aid to insure all their properties with Indian Insurance Companies. (3) All industries which are enjoying the protection from Government in the shape of direct bounty or by Tariff should be required to place their insurance business with Indian Insurance Companies. (4) All Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in India should be required to effect reinsurance with Indian Insurance Companies. (5) Finally, the entry of further foreign companies should be prohibited for a substantial period. The Indian Insurance Legislative Committee has made out an unanswerable case for these suggestions and its Memorandum deserves to be carefully considered by the Legislative Assembly. It is not enough to protect Indian insurance against non-British companies only. British insurance companies are no less menace to Indian insurance than non-British ones.

The Elephanta Disaster

Except the fact that the Government of India have sanctioned the expenditure of two lakhs of rupees, the A. P. message published yesterday on the Elephanta disaster adds no information that is materially new. And, what seems to be new only serves to increase public anxiety verging towards alarm. The message suggests that the Government of India appointed a Committee with Mr. Blackiston, the ex-Director-General of Archaeology, as its Chairman for the restoration of the damaged "site" of the caves. Was the question of the damaged "site" the only question examined by the Committee? The Committee reported, according to the A P. message, that salt water was percolating and eating up "parts of the cave temple.' Was that the only report as well as evidence from the Committee? The A. P. message proceeds as if the "site" and the "parts" of the temple were the only problems that confronted the Committee. For, it proceeds to suggest that the restoration will "include" washing out of salt, cementing of cracks, and re-alignment of drainage from the main hall where one of the pillars has been seriously damaged. But did the Blackiston Committee in fact restrict its attention only to the restoration of the "site" and "parts" of the temple or did it also examine the question of the damaged sculptures at Elephanta? This is a most important question. Obviously, the "site" of the Elephanta caves without their world-renowned sculptures would mean less than nothing. This is the only question on which, despite repeated queries the Department concerned has chosen to remain significantly silent. Are we to understand that the sum of not less than rupees two lacs is to be spent for "site" repairing, washing out of salt and cementing cracks? Are we to understand that all this is to be achieved to the neglect of the damaged sculptures? It is time that it was definitely insisted that the Blackiston report should be published without delay, so that we may know the basis of the extravagant work that is now proposed to be undertaken at Elephanta. No earnest student of India's immortal art and culture would like to face an accomplished fact and the news from Simla is obviously alarming.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

There are many things in "Victoria Regina," the Houseman play which opened in London, which have evoked comments. One of them will be read with interest in India.

In the Jubilee scene, the Queen's chair is wheeled in by two Indian army officers. This was actually the duty of her Indian servants, who are dressed in white, or occasionally in salmon pink, with the Royal cypher on their breasts. We have never heard that the Queen's Indian Orderly Officers, who attended her on State occasions, pushed her wheeled chair.

In this connection it is surprising that Mr. Houseman has not referred in any of his plays to Queen Victoria's knowledge of one sentence of Hindustani. This meant "Pick up my handkerchief."

It is said that when visitors were present, the Queen would frequently drop her handkerchief. She would then turn to her attendant and display her knowledge of his language

"A Fit Man"

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has been overhauled by his doctor. The result is a first-class pass.

It is reported that he gave a detailed description of the medical diagnosis to the Midland M. P.'s who entertained him at dinner at the House of Commons recently. He was in a reminiscent mood. He mentioned that he is 68, and said that at that age a man began to think about how long he would be able to carry on. Then he said that it might interest his friends to know that he had visited his doctor to see "if I am fit to take a holiday." The doctor told him that his lungs were perfectly good, his heart was sound, and that he was a fit man.

The Past Of The "Post"

It is believed that Lord Camrose in acquiring ownership of the "Morning Post" paid £150,000. The "Post" was first published in 1772. For many years it was controlled by the Berthwick family. Peter Berthwick took over its management in 1847, and was succeeded in 1852 by his son, afterwards raised to the peerage as the first Lord Glenesk

Lord Glenesk was proprietor of the "Morning Post" for half a century. He was a fine old drawing-room journalist, always immaculately frock-coated and top-hatted possessing an equal insight into the minds of butlers and of duchesses. When Lord Glenesk died, control of the paper passed to his daughter, Lady Bathrust, his only son having died. In 1924 an announcement was published that "owing to heavy taxation" Lady Bathrust proposed to relinquish the ownership of the "Morning Post" and that control of the paper had been transferred to a body of influential Conservatives with whom the Duke of Northumberland was associated.

The newspaper's last link with the Berthwicks was severed two years ago when Lord Apsley, Lady Bathurst's son, resigned from the board on the ground of his disagreement with the policy of the newspaper on India. After the death of the Duke of Northumberland, Sir Percy Bates became chairman of the directors, the other three being Mr. J. S. Courtauld, Mr C. V. Sale and Mr R. W. Lloyd.

Deputation From Father

Mr. Oliver Stanley may soon find himself receiving a deputation from his father.

It comes about in this way: In April, Lord Derby headed a deputation from the Lancashire cotton industry to urge on Lord Runciman a "self-government" scheme for cotton.

Mr. Stanley succeeded Lord Runciman at the Board of Trade, and inherited this among other unanswered questions. He gave his answer to the cotton men in the House of Commons recently. He told them to think again. They will think again. They will send another deputation to the

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CONGRESS CABINETS

What They Can Achieve

By S. R. BHISE

Like the rains, congratulatory messages have been pouring on the annointed heads of the Ministers in the six provinces, where the Congress commands a majority. The whole nation seems to be jubilant over the event, which significantly declares the first victory of the nation over the British in its long struggle for independence. The march of an army of khadi-clad representatives into the portals of the Assembly Hall, with the tri-coloured national flag flapping proudly in the front, and the tunes of the national song echoeing through the air, seems to be invested with the glory of a triumphal entry of an army after a successful campaign; and the thought, that these symbols of our nation's unity, pride, sacrifice and purity, an attachment to which was severely punished not long before, have now been taken to the very doors that treated them contemptuously, and have now been honoured, is sufficient to fill the mass mind with emotions of indescribable piety

But there is a lurking suspicion that in the midst of this triumphant jubilation, we might forget our ideal and relax our endeavours in its pursuit. There is a sort of a holiday mood in which we, common people, people not connected with the affairs of the formation of Ministries and other administrative developments, seem to be regaling. So there is a justification in asking people to pause, and look around and ahead, lest we might fall into the trap set up by our opponents.

The Difference

The Congress has accepted office, not for the lure of the place, not for any idea of self-aggrandisement, and not for the prospect of any advantage of claiming allegience by scattering patronage, but for the prospect of doing some good to the country, stopping the exploitation of the country and the masses, for stopping the mischief which may be done by unpatriotic and less patriotic people occupying the places for showing the capacity of the Congress to rule and to administer, for showing the defects of the constitution, and thus ultimately for wrecking it by combating it on all sides. It is clear that accepting office is an extension of the fight for freedom, and a widening of the front. There is a world of difference between the representatives of the Congress accepting office, and the other parties doing so, because behind the actions of the Congress representatives there is the sanction, the determined will, the grim, iron discipline, and the grandeur of high ideals and noble traditions.

New Era

From now, a new era has begun in Indian politics; but we shall be pitiably disillusioned if we lead ourselves to believe that it would not call forth the virtues of patience, tolerance, discipline, faith, camaraderie and sacrifice in a greater degree than hitherto-fore. We have to adapt ourselves to the changed political conditions as quickly as possible, lest it be said of us that we were caught whiling away our time, and that we lacked political sagacity Let us conquer our selfishness, our petty-minded jealousies, our self-complacency and our conceit, and we conquer the British. As Gandhiji says in a recent issue of the "Harijan," there is going to be a closer association on terms of perfect equality between the western and the Indian ideals of governing India The eternal law of "survival of the fittest," will again be illustrated here. Our Khadi-clad Minister, travelling third class, and drawing a mere pittance as his salary, and denying many of the comforts which his station in life entitles him to, would be a model for the British and the Brown Bureaucrats to follow. The British statesmen are astute, sagacious, adaptable and thorough masters of the state-craft. If they conquer our trusted representatives in the struggle of supremacy, the parliamentary game has to be given up as lost, and perhaps, for ever. The nation will have to turn back to other weapons and other tactics. If our noble traditions of simplicity and purity of life conquer the ideas of the British statesmen then we win, Gandhiji prophesies, complete independence without dropping a drop of blood, or having recourse to a more fierce, determined non-violent struggle.

Immediate Tasks

Nobody can foretell with any accuracy as to what the future has in store for us. But this is clear that in any case the present interval has got to be used fruitfully It is not likely that the Congress would give up the position of advantage without some very important reasons; and the Working Committee, which holds the reins will see that there is a co-ordinated policy in all the provinces.

First of all, attention should be directed towards securing majorities in the remaining five provinces. We are assured that there is a prospect of a majority being obtained in N.-W. F. Province and in Orrisa. The next step should be to prepare the stage for the Constituent Assembly It is time that Pandit Jawaharlalji begins to keep the outline of the picture before the people and the leaders. Similarly, the dream of the British politicians of the federation of India, should never see the life of reality. A vigorous campaign for rousing a political consciousness among the state-subjects should be carried on. The Muslims are yet to be won to a conception of united nationalism.

A Complex Problem

Then about the fight within the Councils. This is going to be more complex and embarrassing than the struggle outside. On the one hand, attempts are to be made to wreck the constitution; and on the other, the position is to be used to achieve the maximum good of the people. So long the masses were taught to believe that the British rule was the cause of their many-sided miseries. The acceptance of office by the Congress under the changed political conditions is heralded as the advent of the Congress Raj; and now the masses would expect a speedy realisation of their expectations. They would not, and cannot, understand the difficulties in the path of the Congress created by

(Continued on page 9 Col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

LAST ACT IN A SORDID DRAMA

If the report published by the Rome newspaper "Stampa" is correct, soon the curtain will be rung down on the disgraceful drama of the League of Nations' betrayal of Abyssinia. According to this journal, which is reputed to be well-informed, "Geneva's recognition of the Italian Empire of Abyssinia is expected in the first week of September". On this basis, it would appear, a new accord has been arrived at between Britain and Italy as a result of the recent Mussolini-Chamberlain correspondence. This accord, forecasts the Rome journal, "will amplify the gentlemen's agreement but will be more definite". We wish the irony of this "gentlemen's agreement" strikes the British imagination when the accord is finally signed, as it were, over the dead body of Abyssinia.

DISTRESSING NEWS

It is distressing to learn that over twenty hunger-strikers in the Andamans are in a precarious condition, the case of eight others being critical, as a sequel to forced feeding The news forcibly reminds one that during another strike of political prisoners in the Andamans three precious lives were lost, two of them being victims of forced feeding. "Shall we or the Government of Bengal allow the same tragedy to occur in larger numbers this time once again?" So asked Dr. Tagore other day in a wail of agony. The people of all India are appealing and protesting. But the appeals and protests of millions have gone unheeded by the Government of Bengal, and the tragedy is only rendered hideous by the fact that the Government claims to be a representative one.

CRUEL THREAT

The Government of India, too seem to be little concerned at the plight of the hunger-strikers. In a Communique just issued by them they repeat the cruel threat that they will not "give any consideration" to the grievances of the prisoners so long as the hunger-strike continues. Apart from such threats, we have already appealed to the prisoners to abandon the strike and to give the people of India a chance to use all the constitutional powers of the new regime in seeking redress for their grievances. But the attitude of the Governments of India and of Bengal is hardly humane or just. They practically contend that, however just the prisoners' grievances may be, however disastrous may be the consequences of the hunger-strike, they will not budge an inch. This is indeed prestige-worship with a vengeance. Is it beyond their sense of humanity and justice to consider the grievances on their own merits?

REMARKABLE TRIBUTE

The "Manchester Guardian" has paid a high and deserved tribute, indeed, to the Congress administration in India. "There is every indication," observes the "Guardian," "that Congress has a better technique for combining the maximum of reform with the minimum disorder than the absolute or semi-absolute British regime could claim." Coming from a paper of the "Guardian's" standing, this constitutes a remarkable appreciation of the efforts made by the various Congress Ministries to remould the public administration of the country into a pattern more in keeping with the needs and capacities of the people. The "Guardian" again is not unmindful of the difficulties which the Congress has to face in its campaign of economy. It pertinently points out to the Moloch of the army which swallows nearly half of the Central Government's revenue and foreshadows a grave crisis unless some concession is made to Indian opinion. India does not want "some concession." She demands her right to be mistress in her house in every department of public affairs. Nor is the reduction of military expenditure the only issue on which "some concession to Indian opinion" is needed.

INDIAN MUSLIMS AND PALESTINE

The mass meeting of Muslims held on Tuesday evening under the presidentship of Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljі voiced the feelings of the Musalmans as well as of Indians generally in denouncing the British plan to partition Palestine. Not content with merely passing a resolution of condemnation, the meeting has urged a practical step to strengthen the agitation against Peel Commission recommendations by appealing to Musalmans to boycott British goods. Doctor Hamid Kazi, however, clinched the issue when he pointed out that so long as Indian Muslims were not free they could not help others. Thus the primary duty of Musalmans who wish to see the integrity of Islamic countries maintained is to strengthen the movement for the independence of India from Imperialist domination. A free India alone would constitute a solid bulwark against the surging tide of Imperialism in the Eastern and Islamic world.

Congress Presidentship

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am glad to find that your correspondents have unanimously suggested the name of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for the Congress Presidentship.

Like the great Dr. Ansari and Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Azad has stood with the Congress through thick and thin. He has never wavered in his unflinching loyalty to the Congress 'deeds and not words' is his motto. While Jinnah believes in wasting time and energy in newspaper controversy and issuing lengthy Press statements. Maulana Azad believes and believes firmly in solid constructive work for the good of his community and his country. He is one of the most silent and hard workers of the Congress and by honouring him the Congress will only be honouring itself. —Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Referring to the contention that the detenus must be presumed to be innocent because they had not been convicted in an open court, the Minister observed that in times of great emergency neither individuals nor Government would survive if they were to regulate their conduct by the presumption that men were not only innocent but were also harmless until they were convicted by the process of law."

—The Hon. Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin, Home Minister of Bengal Government

* * *

Sir Mohamed Yaqub in a statement suggests the settlement of communal problems on a provincial basis.

Then, we will leave him to be 'settled' by the U. P. Government!

* * *

A "responsible Congressman" is said to have confidently told Bori Bunder's 'Candidus' that 'opinion in England had recently veered round and that if only the new Indian ministries in the provinces made good the next Viceroy would probably come with Dominion Status in his pocket."

Should we credit our confrere with a *'discovery'* or an *'invention?'*

* * *

ROME, August 10.

"A forecast of the scope of the new Anglo-Italian accord is given in the usually well-informed newspaper "Stampa" which says that Geneva's recognition of the Italian Empire of Abyssinia is expected in the first fortnight of September and the negotiation of the new accord will end in the summer. The accord will amplify the *gentlemen's agreement* but will be more definite. ....."

—Reuter.

The italics are ours, of course, for we cannot recognize the identity of the "gentlemen".

* * *

By the way, we do not credit the rumour that Sir Samuel Hoare is drafting the great speech which Mr. Eden will deliver proposing recognition of the Italian Empire by the League. Mr. Eden is himself quite capable of composing an elegy on the demise of Britain's sense of international morality.

* * *

Salvador has withdrawn from the League of Nations "for financial reasons".

Saved in time or, like Abyssinia, one day it might have had to pay for its own betrayal!

* * *

Signor Mussolini says the objects of Italian army manoeuvres are 'both pacific and constructive'.

They might well be both Pacific and Atlantic——not to mention the Mediterranean.

* * *

The Bengal Council continues to provide exciting news. Here is a spicy bit from Tuesday's proceedings:—

"Mr. Hashemi (Proja Party) was heard by several members to say with reference to another member of the Proja Party that in view of the attitude the latter was adopting he would soon be 'kicked out' from his constituency. This was followed by cries of 'withdraw' from the Muslim benches.

Mr. Hashemi, replying to the Speaker, said, 'I was so inspired at the moment that I do not exactly remember what I said (laughter).

Mr. Ispahani (Muslim Coalition Party) said that Mr. Hashemi had been referring to the Premier.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Premier, said, 'I ask the member if the remark refers to me, and if it does I propose to take steps in the matter'."

* * *

The situation, you will notice, had all the makings of first rate melodrama. The anti-climax, however, was disappointing when the 'inspired' member regained his memory and said that he had never referred to the Premier. In fact he withdrew the whole forgotten piece.

* * *

Here is another of those 'Believe-it-not' events for friend Ripley's collection.

A contributor, enclosing a poem, has actually written to the editor: "If you think this is good enough to appear in your paper let it. If not, let it quite unceremoniously go to the waste paper basket.'"

And there it lies. R.I.P.

* * *

She: 'But, darling, we can't live on love!'

He: 'Sure we can. Your father loves you, doesn't he?'

Japanese Set Ablaze Chinese Town

Sequel To Bombardment Of Nankow: Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Blown Up

TOKIO, August 11.

The town of Nankow, where the Japanese troops encountered the Central Government forces is ablaze.

Japanese Bombardment Sequel

SHANGHAI: The Chinese Government troops, which encountered the Japanese at Nankow, belong to the 89th division, and come from Shansi. They had taken up positions at Nankow.

Apparently the Japanese troops attacked Nankow and immediately met strong resistance from the troops inside. The Japanese replied with bombardment and high explosive and incendiary shells, which set fire to the town. The Japanese claim to have occupied positions close to the town.

Chinese Blow Up Railway

A Japanese aeroplane reports that the Chinese troops have blown up the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway at three points near Nankow. —Reuter.

MEMORANDUM TO CONSULAR BODY

TIENTSIN, Aug. 11.

Japanese Consular officials have sent an unsigned memorandum to the Consular body announcing their intention of taking over the wireless in the British Concession and the Chinese telegraphs in the French Concession.—Reuter.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS IN WOOSUNG

SHANGHAI, Aug. 11.

Twenty Japanese warships arrived in Woosung at the mouth of the Yangtzee River near Shanghai. Six of them entered the harbour with their guns cleared for action but passed Woosung forts without incident. Twelve Japanese warships of the Third Fleet are already in Woosung.

FIRST ENCOUNTER

For the first time, Japanese troops encountered the Central Government troops. The encounter, occurred at Nankow, 25 miles northwest of Peiping, according to Japanese despatches, which add that heavy Japanese bombardment is progressing.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S CHARGE AGAINST CHINA

TOKIO, Aug. 11.

A telegram from Shanghai reports that the city is now surrounded by 100,000 Chinese troops and alleges that 10,000 armed Chinese military men are stationed within the area covered by the truce agreement of 1932. In view of these alleged warlike preparations, the Japanese Colony in Shanghai is reported to be anxious that the Japanese Government should take drastic action to force the Chinese Government people to reconsider the situation.

The arrival of the Japanese warships at Woosung is described by the Chief of Staff of the Japanese Fleet as being solely for the purpose of keeping guard, in view of the anxiety for lives and property of the Japanese residents owing to Chinese "provocative and warlike preparations" and shooting of a sub-Lieut. at Oyama on August 9.—Reuter.

CHINESE TO QUIT JAPAN?

TOKIO, Aug. 11.

According to a Nanking telegram, the Chinese Government have decided to instruct the Chinese Consuls at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki to assemble the Chinese residents in Japan at those ports so that they may be shipped back to China abroad six steamers, which the Nanking Government are reported to be chartering.—Reuter.

Chinese Military Organisation Ready To Face Alternative

NANKING, Aug. 11

While Japan firmly declines to initiate diplomatic negotiations unless China reconsiders her attitude, Chinese official circles consider that China has already made clear her terms for settlement and sincere desire to avoid hostilities; so unless Mr. Kawagoe comes to Nanking to make clear what Japan wants, China can do nothing except complete her preparations for war.

It is understood that all Chinese military leaders now in conference here agree to the minimum conditions laid down by Marshal Chiang Kai Shek on July 19 If Japan agrees to them there will be peace and if Japan rejects them there will be war. It is understood that the organisations of China's war machinery has been completed.

The authorities are emphasising that a war is likely to be long-drawn and that China will probably suffer severe reverses in the beginning but will be victorious in the end if the nation solidly supports the Government.—Reuter.

JOURNALISTS PROTEST

Sequel To Expulsion Of "Times" Correspondent From Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 11.

The press of 23 countries were represented at a meeting of the Foreign Press Association called to discuss the proposed expulsion of the "Times" correspondent.

The meeting with an overwhelming majority adopted a resolution making a fundamental protest against any expulsion by the Government of any country of a Foreign correspondent solely on the basis of pure journalistic activity

The resolution will be conveyed to Herr Von Neurath, Dr. Goebbels and the International Federation of Journalists.—Reuter.

MORE EXPULSIONS TO FOLLOW?

Nazi Organ's Allegations Against Journalists

BERLIN, Aug. 11.

Fresh allegations against foreign journalists in Germany are contained in official Nazi organ "Angrieff" which states that there are still a large number of other correspondents, including Anglo-Saxon, whose work not only consisted of supplying distorted reports, but also included permanent interference with German internal affairs. The newspaper adds that if some of these people knew how much we know about them, they will probably voluntarily take the next train out of the country whose hospitality they have so abused.

NAZI CLAIM.

A semi-official commentary rejects the resolution passed by the Foreign Press correspondents and declares: "No permit can be given to journalists, who give one-sided picture of affairs instead of an objective survey." It adds that political circles point out certain press correspondents in Berlin are apparently working against German interests outside the sphere of their professional duties and the right must naturally be reserved to take measures against such activity.—Reuter.

LAND REVENUE AND LEGISLATURE

Sind Speaker's Statement In Assembly

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

In the Sind Legislative Assembly to-day, Mr. Bhoj Singh, the Speaker, made a statement, explaining as to why he had not thought it proper to accept a division last evening over the Government motion to consider the Settlement Officer's report on land assessment.

He said the Government had stated that they had not made up their mind on the report and the matter was brought before the Assembly only for their consideration, and merely for eleciting their opinion, the duty of fixing the land assessment rate being entirely the function of the Government under Section 102 of the Land Revenue Code. It did not appear to him to be a question to be determined by the Assembly under Section 66 of the Government of India Act.

Following this the Opposition members, including members of the Congress and the Sind United Parties entered a protest against the procedure adopted by the President, holding that under Section 66 of the Government of India Act all questions before the House should be determined by the majority of votes.—A.P.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS CABINET

Make Andaman Hunger-Strike Vital Issue

CALCUTTA , Aug. 11.

An emergent meeting of the Andamans Political Prisoners Relief Committee held to-day adopted a resolution opining that the hunger-strike of the Andaman Prisoners has forcibly brought the issue of the release of all political prisoners and detenus and the abolition of Penal Settlement, before the country and recommending to the Congress Working Committee that the demands of the hunger-strikers should be made the vital constitutional issue over which the resignation of Congress Ministries should be brought about.—United Press

TROTSKYISTS EXECUTED

Fate Of 72 East Siberian Railway Employees

MOSCOW, Aug. 11.

After a mass trial, 72 employees of the Eastern Siberian Railway have been executed, states the Irkutsk "Pravda."

They were accused of membership in the Trotskyist and Bukharinist band of saboteurs, spies and terrorists and were alleged to have acted under instructions from the Japanese Secret Service, including wrecking a train on March 19 carrying settlers and their families to Komsomolsk, in which fourteen were killed and thirty injured.—Reuter.

JOHN HODGE DEAD

Well-known British Labour Leader

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The death has occurred of the Right Hon'ble John Hodge .—Reuter.

(Rt Hon. John Hodge, Labour M.P. for Gorton Division (1906-23) took active part in the formation of conciliation Boards for preventive of Trade disputes. He also acted as the Chairman of the Commons Labour Party in 1915 and was Minister for Labour in 1916-17. He served in the Mesopotamia Commission and had been a member of many departmental committees.)

BAN ON PICKETING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

In view of the fact that anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi organisations have recently been picketing the Italian and German Embassies, the Senate has passed and forwarded to the House of Representatives a bill to prevent such picketing.—Reuter.

SEA-GULLS' TERROR TO AIR-LINER

SEATTLE, Aug. 11.

A flock of sea-gulls forced down an airliner flying on the new air route from Seattle to Ketchikan in Alaska. The machine was more than a day overdue and grave anxiety was felt for the safety of the nine occupants when the pilot telephoned that the plans ran into 3,000 sea-gulls which forced him to descend near port Ludlow for repairs.—Reuter

C. P. MINISTERS SEEK MAHATMA'S ADVICE

WARDHA, Aug. 11.

The Hon. Mr. Gole, minister for Revenue and Excise, C.P., and the Hon. Mr. Mehta, Minister for Finance, arrived here this afternoon and drove to Shegaon

They returned back in the evening after discussing with Gandhiji the revenue and Excise policy of the C. P. Government. The revenue proposals were almost complete, said the Hon. Mr. Gole, when interviewed by the Associated Press. The ministers will again visit Gandhiji to-morrow for a further talk.

CUT FOR SERVICES.

It is understood that the Central Provinces Ministry are appealing to the services to accept voluntary cuts in salaries. The Budget will be ready this week after Gandhiji's suggestions are embodied in it.—A. P.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS

The reference made by the District Magistrate of Kolaba in the case of one Bana Nathu Mhatra was disposed of by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Norman at the High Court.

On October 10 last the accused, who was a "tindel" of a vessel, carried 64 passengers from Bombay to Karanjia while his licence allowed him to take only 30 passengers. For this he was sentenced by the II Class Magistrate of Uran to a fine of Rs. 10, holding that the accused had committed a breach of one of the rules issued under Section 6 (II) of the Indian Ports Act.

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT.

Mr. H. M. Willis, the District Magistrate, then made the present reference to the High Court, recommending quashing of the accused's conviction.

Their lordships accepted the reference and set aside the conviction and sentence.

AIR RAID ON SANTANDER

Six Insurgent 'Planes Heavily Bomb Town: Many Casualties

SANTANDER, Aug. 11.

The fiercest air raid that Santander had hitherto experienced caused numerous casualties.

Six insurgent planes bombed the thickly populated central part of the town and scored a direct hit on a Gasometer, which was destroyed.—Reuter.

POLICE CONSTABLE TO HANG

Judgment In Howrah Shooting Case

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Police constable Mahabat Singh was sentenced to death to-day by the Additional Sessions Judge, Howrah, on charges of murder of three constables, and assault with intention to murder on others.

The prosecution alleged that the accused, who was on Sentry duty at Howrah outpost in February last, fired several shots on the inmates of the outpost, all of whom were then asleep, killing three, including a head constable, and injuring two other constables. The accused was subsequently arrested by officers of the Howrah Station, who had rushed to the spot on receipt of information.—A. P.

POLICE DUTY AT PUBLIC MEETINGS

C. P. Ministry's Order Regarding Reports Of Speeches

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Aug. 11.

I understand that the C. P. Ministry has instructed police officers not to report public speeches in extenso or take notes at meetings. They are, however, expected to attend all public meetings and functions and make mental notes of the proceedings. Only in case of such persons, whose speeches require extensive reporting police and C.I.D. Officials are called upon to take notes.

Message from Buldana says that keen resentment is felt in the town over the treatment meted out by the police to the Secretary of the Municipal Committee and a former Secretary who were taken with handcuffs on through the town, after their arrest in connection with the charge of embezzlement. The Secretary along with seven others is being prosecuted for defalcation of Municipal funds and the case has caused great sensation.

GOVT. & CONGRESS MINISTRY

Pt. Jawaharlal Removes Misunderstanding

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, (By Mail).

Mr. E. M. Sankaran Namboodripad, the Joint Secretary of the All India Socialist Party, had written a letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, inviting his attention to certain utterances made by certain responsible Congress leaders regarding the identity of the Congress and the Government, since the formation of Congress Ministries in six provinces.

Pandit Nehru in the course of his reply says as follows:—

"It is true that statements are sometimes made by responsible Congressmen which are unhappy in wording. It is right that we should ask them what they meant when such statement is made because very often press reports are not correct."

Continuing Pandit Nehru said: "Confusion often arises by the use of the word Government. This has two meanings. It means the British Government in India and to-day it might mean the Congress Ministry. It would be quite correct to say that there was no difference between the Congress and the Congress Ministry and the part of Government that the Ministry represented, but it would be absolutely wrong to say that there was any identity of interest between the British Government and the Congress. The Working Committee has laid stress on this."

BURMA TO RELEASE INDIAN DETENUS?

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

It is understood that an official bill for the purpose of appointing Junior Ministers, will be introduced in the coming session of the House of Representatives It is further understood that the Council of Ministers is now considering the question of the release of Indian detenus in Burma, and are soon expected to dispose of the question.—A. P.

Congress Right To Approach Muslims

Jawahar Explains Basis Of Mass Contact

Addressing a mass meeting of Muslims, President Jawaharlal reiterated the inalienable right of the Congress to approach Muslim masses and added that a large number of Muslims had always been with the Congress in its fight for national freedom.

apon Of Imperialists

He appealed to the audience to ponder over political and economic realities and to realize that communalism was an old weapon of the Imperialists.

Unprecedented enthusiasm marked the meeting of Muslim workers which was addressed last night by President Jawaharlal Nehru at Husaini Bagh, Madanpura. Over five thousand people, mostly belonging to the working class, were present and shout of "Inquilab Zindabad" punctuated the President's one and a half hour speech throughout. The proceedings began with the reading of a poem in praise of Jawaharlal by a worker. Mr. Abdul Hamid, President of the Mahfile-Afzalai Pyambari, under whose auspices the meeting was held, presided. There were some Muslim women also among the audience.

Rising to speak amidst cheers, President Jawaharlal recalled the last meeting that he addressed in the same locality over a year ago. Since then, he said, Bombay had passed through a period of communal rioting which had pained him greatly. It were such occurrences which made him feel that a great problem they had to tackle was their own ignorance and folly which caused such grave disorders.

IMPERIALISM BREEDS COMMUNALISM

Tracing the recent history of Palestine and Syria he showed how everywhere Imperialism has sown seeds of communalism for it thrived on disunity among the subject people. The Imperialists, he said, were not interested in any religion. Their motive was economic exploitation. Thus the real rulers of India were the British capitalists and financiers, who ran the Empire for their own benefit.

ECONOMIC REALITIES

He wanted the people to understand these economic realities. Personally he believed that the problem of poverty could not be solved except by Socialism. And in this connection it was amusing to find Imperialists posing as sympathizers of Islam and Hinduism and telling the people that Socialism was opposed to their religion. "The real fact is that they do not want us to think in political and economic terms for once we grasped these realities we shall no longer submit to Imperialist domination."

MASS CONTACT

Referring to the programme of mass contact he said the Congress wanted to wake the people, the workers and peasants, politically conscious for they were the ultimate rulers of the country. The Government under Swaraj would be based on small democratic units, so that every citizen would have a right and opportunity to influence decision on every vital issue.

On the same basis they wanted to organize the Congress which was by far the strongest and most disciplined political body in the country. It was the only body which had been fighting for the independence of the country and at whose bidding thousands of men and women were prepared to undergo any hardships and to make every kind of sacrifice. Even if some people were opposed to the Congress view-point in certain matters they should join it in large numbers to try in a democratic way to convert it to their own way of thinking.

INDISPUTABLE RIGHT

The Congress said President Jawaharlal, was not a religious organization. Its main work lay exclusively in political and economic fields. As regards religion it had only one principle: that everyone should have complete freedom in the choice and practice of his religion It also left freedom to every community to develop its own culture. But a new question had been raised by the interested people who disputed the right of the Congress to approach the Muslims. He could understand if they opposed the Congress programme but to say that Congress should not seek Muslim support was wrong on principle as well as opposed to historical facts. As a political organization it would continue to propagate its ideals among members of all communities. "I approach you" he said, "not as a Muslim or Hindu. My relation with you is that of a fellow-Indian as such I approach you, explain to you my ideas and try to convince you." He could not understand how anyone could dispute that right.

"THINK FOR YOURSELVES."

In this connection he mentioned the part played by Muslims in the evolution of the Congress and in the several campaigns of civil disobedience. A large number of Muslims, he said, had always been with the Congress and the Muslim province of the N W Frontier had made greater contribution to the cause of freedom than any other province and he hoped larger number would now join.

His appeal throughout was to the minds of his audience He did not wish to appeal to their sentiments by high-sounding phrases and slogans He wanted them not to follow anyone blindly—Government or Congress—but to learn to think for themselves.

Jute Dealers Of England On War Path

Restriction Of Imports From India And Levy Of Tariff Urged

LONDON: August 11.

A memorandum addressed to the Board of Trade by the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers, suggests provisions for the restriction of jute imports from India together with a tarriff on the Indian imports designed to prevent "the existing and threatened disorganisation of the market and prices," pointing out that all the Indian concerns are now free to extend their premises and plants, the memorandum states this will almost certainly result in an increase in the productive capacity of Indian mills further intensifying competition.

Many, if not all the mills in this country, have been booking orders at uneconomic rates in order to keep the organisation together. These conditions cannot go on for long.—Reuter's Special.

Kanara Students' Union

The main hall of the local Stock Exchange was filled to its capacity on Sunday last when the third anniversary celebration of the Kanara Students' Union, was held, Mr. K. N. Gaitonde presiding.

After several messages of good wishes had been read out, a short history of the Union and the annual report were read by Messrs. Shetti and Kunder respectively. A number of speakers including Messrs. F. M. Pinto, K. M. Udiawar and Dr. P. S. Nair, spoke eulogizing the services rendered by the Union to Kanara students in particular and youths in general reference being made particularly to the boarding and lodging arrangements made for the benefit of its members and to the volunteer corps.

The president in the course of his speech expressed his great admiration for the Union. He knew what part it had played in the last Assembly elections and he hoped the students, the hope of the future generation of India, would further such national causes as the members of the Union were doing at present. He requested them not to follow the advice of others bindly but to think for themselves?

After the vote of thanks the audience was treated to a variety entertainment by Messrs. Rai, Pitle, Shetti and Gopal.

DEALING IN BOGUS SHARES

Stringent Registration Measures To Be Enforced

LONDON, Aug. 11.

In order to suppress fraudulent share dealers, who in the past robbed numerous poor people of their life's savings, a Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade has recommended that all dealing be prohibited unless the dealer is registered under new stringent conditions or is a member of a recognised Stock Exchange.

The Committee emphasises that a vast majority of outside brokers are honest but as an instance of the present laxity in regulations mentions that a greengrocer and the mender of boots have secured official registration at the Somerset House as outside brokers, also that a man shortly after his release from a Dartmoor Convict Prison established business as a stock-broker in a North England town and defrauded many, who entrusted him with their money.

The Committee states that fraudulent dealers invariably offer wholly worthless shares to persons believed to be gullible or inexperienced and then disappear with the plunder, reappearing under different names and addresses, where they repeat their operations.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Gover replaces Farnes in the third Test match as the latter is unfit.—Reuter.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ORISSA

300 Villages Affected: Govt.'s Relief Measures: Appeal For Public Help

CUTTACK, Aug. 11.

That fairly extensive damage has been done by the high floods of rivers Mahanadi and Khatjuri is indicated in a communique issued by the Government of Orissa to-day.

Information is not yet available regarding the interior of Puri and Cuttack districts, which are the worst sufferers. About 300 villages, with an area of approximately 400 square miles, are affected, Gratuitous relief is being given to the poor people, who have no stock of food grain or cattle, and mainly depend on labour. Ten houses are reported to have been washed away.

Several officers have been deputed to estimate the damage to property and crops, and distribute relief. A relief officer was sent to Kakatpur on August 6, but no information has yet been received as to whether he has reached the area, which, it is feared, is badly flooded, and communications to which have been cut off. Railway line has been breached in two places between Khurda and Sakshigopal. Through communication is expected to be restored by August 14.

Reports received from all the areas, except Balipatna and Kakatpur, state that no loss of life and cattle has occurred so far.

RELIEF MEASURES.

All possible steps are being taken by the local officers to afford immediate relief to the sufferers. Additional grants are being placed at the disposal of District Magistrates. Volunteers from colleges, medical schools, the engineering school and the Congress Committee are assisting relief operations; but, considering the large tract affected, it is feared that the relief now being rendered may not be adequate unless the public give generous help.—A. P.

JAWAHAR ADDRESSES CONGRESS WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

most. He loved the institution and would resist with his life any harm done to that Institution. He might commit mistakes. He believed in doing things in a democratic manner. Whatever had happened so far, had happened with the consent of the people, who were the strength of the Congress. For example the idea of Mass contact had been started with a view to see that primary members in the Congress took the initiative in the Congress work.

PATEL-NARIMAN CONTROVERSY

Referring to the Patel-Nariman controversy, Panditji said that he wanted to clearly state what all he knew, though he did not want to discuss its merits. From the facts which he knew, he said that the question first came up before the Working Committee in Delhi during the Convention. After going through the facts placed before it, the Working Committee came to a decision. He thought that after the decision of the Working Committee, the controversy would stop. He then went away to Burma and Malaya and was surprised when he returned that the controversy was still on. He wanted to tell the audience that though the Bombay Papers had been carrying on the controversy, not a line about it appeared in the newspapers outside.

Continuing Panditji said that when he came back from Malaya he received two letters from Mr. K. F. Nariman regarding two telegrams which Sardar Vallabhbhai had sent. Mr. Nariman had also expressed his views about the telegrams. The President said that he himself had known about those two telegrams. Possibly there had been some misunderstanding about those two telegrams, and he issued a statement, with a view to clear the misunderstanding. He thought that the whole affair in Bombay was a comparatively minor one and that after the Delhi decision, there was an end to the controversy, and it was not necessary for the Working Committee to re-consider the question. There were bigger and more important issues that had to be considered by the Working Committee. But the Bombay papers were full of it. They had not stopped the controversy. He then thought that he should try and understand what all this agitation was about. What was it that those who agitated wanted. If necessary, the Working Committee, the speaker thought, should re-consider the whole thing. That was why he wired to Mr. Nariman as soon as he reached Wardha.

Mr. Nariman reached Wardha and he had a talk with the speaker. The speaker asked Mr. Nariman what his complaints were. The speaker was told that it was not necessary to re-consider the Delhi decision. He wanted to know, if anything had happened since the Delhi decision to keep the agitation going. He asked Mr. Nariman as to what were the specific charges which the Working Committee could examine and decide upon a certain course of action.

Mr. Nariman replied that he could not say anything about the facts and charges at Wardha. He wanted to go back to Bombay and send them to the President, if he felt it necessary.

For five months propaganda had been going on, and there had been demands for a Tribunal, continued the speaker. He was not told what the specific charges were for which the Tribunal was demanded. What was the Tribunal to consider? He asked Mr. Nariman once again about the facts of the case, and Mr. Nariman replied that he would go back to Bombay and send them.

He told Mr. Nariman that the Working Committee had nothing before it to consider. So far as the Working Committee and the speaker were concerned, the matter ended, because no definite complaints were placed before them unless Mr. Nariman sent the facts to him from Bombay. There was also a talk of an Independent Tribunal to enquire into the whole question. So far as the speaker was concerned, he thought that the Working Committee could have nothing to do wihh an Independent Tribunal. Individually, members of the Working Committee might give advice, but the Working Committee as a body had nothing to do with an Independent Tribunal, though they were anxious to see that people in Bombay had no sense of grievance left.

INDEPENDENT TRIBUNAL

Continuing, the Pandit said that he came to know that Mr. Nariman had a talk with Mahatma Gandhi. The latter was stated to have told Mr. Nariman that if he wanted an Independent Tribunal, he could have it. He expressed his views in favour of such a Tribunal. The Working Committee was informed of Gandhiji's views, though the Working Committee was not aware as to what the Independent Tribunal was going to inquire into. In view of the agitation in the Bombay Press and with a view to clear the minds of many who might be thinking that things were suppressed, Gandhiji suggested an Independent Tribunal. Correspondence between Gandhiji, Mr. Nariman and himself and Mr. Nariman on the question was carried on. So far as Gandhiji and the speaker were concerned, the Correspondence was not a secret and could be published. Their sole anxiety was, that if there was any wrong done, it should be righted. But the position would be peculiar, if an Independent Tribunal was set up to enquire into the matter. Mr. Nariman himself made that position clear in a statement. He wanted that the Working Committee should appoint a Tribunal, as he did not want any tribunal to sit over the head of the Working Committee. The controversy had developed to such proportions that the speaker thought that it was necessary that the Working Committee and the public should know all the facts and should judge for themselves.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in consultation with Gandhiji issued a statement from Wardha accepting an Independent Tribunal. He also knew that there was some Correspondence going on between Gandhiji and Mr. Nariman and Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the question, as Gandhiji used to send copies of some of the letters to him. He thought that there was some difficulty in finding the members of the Tribunal.

MAHATMA AS FACT-FINDER.

The latest about it, the speaker heard was that Gandhiji had himself offered to go through the facts, even if it was necessary to sit for a week and give his finding. If his finding was favourable to Mr. Nariman, it would be taken as final, but if it was not favourable, it could be reviewed by a competent lawyer. After all, both Sjt. Nariman and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were his associates, and Gandhiji had offered to go through the facts and give his opinion as to who was in the wrong. Since all this was in progress through correspondence, the speaker did not want to say anything or issue a statement. Fortunately, he was in Bombay, and several people had come and asked him and even a chit was passed on to him at the Azad Maidan meeting asking him to express his views on the question. Before he could do so at the meeting, the "Vande Mataram" began and it was not possible to say anything, then.

As the President of the Congress and Chairman of the Working Committee, neither he nor the Working Committee had now any objection to the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi as they were anxious to see that nobody should have a sense of grievance. The speaker told so to Mr. Nariman.

Till to-day, there were vague complaints but no facts were forthcoming. The speaker did not know what the exact charge of Mr. Nariman was, and hence he was helpless in the matter.

NO SECRECY AT ALL.

Mr. Nariman is stated to have said that he wanted the formal permission of the Working Committee to such an enquiry. The speaker as the President of the Congress and Chairman of the Working Committee gave that permission now to Mr. Nariman.

He had no objection to it. He was anxious that the facts should be known, so that public suspicions could be removed. It was necessary that such questions should be clearly placed before the public. He was certainly not against criticism in the Press or elsewhere. Everyone had a right to criticise. There could be no democracy of that right were suppressed but the way in which the controversy had been started and conducted was deplorable. It was not being carried on in a gentlemanly manner. Besides, a Communal turn had been given to the controversy. Everyone knew that there was no communalism whatsoever attached to the election of the leader, whatever else it might be. Even now, the speaker did not know the charges nor the facts, and hence could not say who was the guilty party.

The speaker stressed the need of discipline in public life, and said that during the last fifteen years, Indians had trained themselves a good deal, but they had to learn a good deal more. They had to realize what things were big and what were small. Then who made little things, big and big things, small were themselves men of small minds.

Referring to the question of the Congress Ministries, the speaker said that while he had no objection whatever to criticising the Ministries, he would ask the people not to forget their objective. In a Democracy, it was the inherent right of everyone to criticise.

It was asked as to how long the Congress Ministries would continue. It would depend on the occasion. One could not say now how long the Congress Ministries would continue in office. The present one was a political game, each party trying to gain its point. The British Government wanted to divide Indians, while the Congress had accepted office to strengthen the masses and the Congress organization. It was a political game. Each side would choose its own time and place to give battle to the other, and not play into the other's hands. If Congressmen and the people tried to force the hands of the Ministers, who were tied hand and foot and had their own difficulties to face, the position of the Ministers would be weakened, and hence attacks would be improper. The speaker had no objection to constructive criticism.

THE NEXT FIGHT

The speaker foreshadowed that the next fight was going to be a very big one, and the people should prepare themselves for it. One should not deceive oneself by imagining that the acceptance of offices by Congressmen had led to Swaraj or Congress Raj.

If Congress had not accepted offices, the speaker continued, federation would not have come, the intentions of the British Imperialists would have been frustrated, their 8 years' work would have been wasted and the Britishers would have been faced with failure, though Indians might not have succeeded. The invitation of British statesmen to the Congress to accept offices was with the definite view of dividing the Congress. Once that division was there, inauguration of Federation was not difficult. Here, the Pandit warmed himself up and emphatically stated that Indians would never help Britain in any war that she might enter into.

OUT TO RESIST FEDERATION

Referring to Federation, the speaker said every Indian would resist, tear, and burn the Federal part of the Government of India Act. He could not understand how people could even imagine that Gandhiji could have discussed with the Viceroy on the basis of the present scheme of Federation. The speaker considered that any Indian going to the Viceroy to speak on the basis of the present Federal scheme of the Government of India Act and its introduction in India was a traitor to the country. The 'Times of India' had said that according to the law Congressmen could not prevent the inauguration of Federation. That was for Congress to find out and no doubt that would be done. But apart from that he could not imagine how the Constitution could remain unwrecked when against the desire of the Congress Governments, the Governor sought to send representatives to the Federal Assembly. That would certainly involve a conflict with the Congress and the latter would regard it as such.

Had he been elected the President of the Indian National Congress "to consider individual grievances of Congressmen, asked the Pandit, "leaving aside major issues that were facing the country?" Had the people of Bombay forgotten how to look at things? He asked.

The speaker replied to questions put to him regarding the programme to end the Government of India Act, relations between Labour and Indian National Congress, Muslim Mass Contact and the Volunteer organizations to help the Congress in its work.

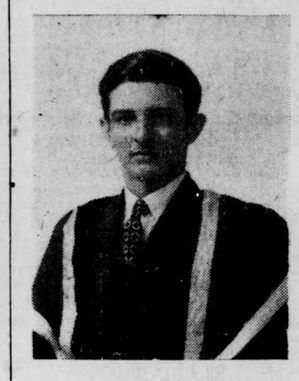
To a question as to why Mr. Nariman had not been made the Premier of Bombay and not included in the Cabinet, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that Ministerships were not being distributed as prizes. Most of the important leaders of the Congress were outside the Ministries.

As a matter of fact, the speaker thought that he considered himself to be very competent person, but he would certainly not considered himself honoured if he were made a Minister.

Referring to his own province of U. P. the Pandit said that the question there had been as to who should have the honour of remaining outside and carrying on the Congress work in the province.

The work the Ministers had to do was very responsible and delicate and it was necessary that those selected for this work should be well-equipped for it. In the U. P. there could be no man better fitted for this work than Acharya Narendra Dev. But he was not included because his need for work outside was greater. In fact they must have noticed that the Presidents of Provincial Congress Committees were not in the Cabinets.

A Hindu girl offering a libation of milk to a stone "Nag" or serpent on Naga Panchami Day.



Mr. Shiavax Dinshaw Nargolwalla is understood to be the first Indian to pass the B. Com. Examination of the University of London with First Class Honours. His subjects were Banking and Finance. He intends to compete for the I.C.S. early next year.

Mr. S. C. Satyawadi, Bombay's New Collector of Customs.

JAWAHAR STRESSES NEED OF MASS ORGANISATION

If Ministers Can Achieve Anything They Can Do So Only With Public Support

"Our aim has always been the attainment of complete Independence for India. The formation of Congress Ministries does not alter our aim. It does not in any way change our policy of wrecking the Constitution.

The establishment of Congress Ministries has not brought Congress Raj. But it is wrong to say that they are utterly useless. If the Ministers could achieve nothing, where was the meaning in the long controversy that preceded the Congress accepting offices?

NEED OF PUBLIC SUPPORT

If the Congress Ministers can achieve anything at all, they can do so only with the full support of the people. To weaken the Ministry is to weaken the Congress.

Mass organization is the only weapon with which we can face the British Government and it is to mass organization that we must give our increased attention."

These were the points stressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a speech delivered at Dadar on Wednesday night.

The vast crowds of people that foregathered to listen to the Congress President, whenever he addresses a meeting, have become such a common affair that it is superfluous to make any mention about it.

The vast concourse of people that filled the quadrangle of the Pallonji Sojpal building as also its long galleries listened with rapt attention.

Mr. I. S. Patel, President, 'G' Ward Congress Committee, welcomed Pandit Nehru.

Pandit Jawaharlal, in the course of his speech, said, that several things had happened since he last addressed a meeting at the same place. But the chief event was the assumption of offices by the Congress. Since 1919 the Congress was following a policy of Non-co-operation with the Government. Even when they were not engaged in active civil disobedience, their attitude was one of Non-co-operation.

They had fully to support the Congress Ministries because they were appointed by the people themselves. The only strength behind the Ministries was the strength of the Congress, the strength of the people; and to weaken the Ministries was to weaken the Congress.

The British Government had not suddenly fallen in love with India and conferred a great previlege on her. Their only wish was to weaken the Congress. They thought that we would be involved in the little problems of the Ministries. They hoped to break our unity by the lure of power. Our aim was to consolidate and enhance our strength. The Ministries were confronted with problems every day. Snares awaited them at every step and without the whole-hearted support of the Congress and the people they could not carry on.

MUSLIM MASS CONTACT

Panditji appealed to the people to strengthen the Congress by enrolling themselves as Congress members in large numbers. In this connection he referred to the Muslim mass contact drive and said that it did not mean any separate programme for the Muslims. There could be no such separate programme. A political organization fighting for independence could not think in terms of communities or communal interests. The doors of the Congress were open to all and those who wanted full freedom for their motherland and bread for her starving millions should join the Congress.

BLOWN TO PIECES

One Killed And Another Seriously Injured In Bomb Explosion

JHANSI, Aug. 11.

A terrific bomb explosion occurred to-day near village Babina a few miles from Jhansi, resulting in the instantaneous death of one person and dangerous injuries to another.

Two peasants went to the field to-day in order to sow seeds, and started ploughing the ground. When they reached the spot where the bomb lay, it exploded with a tremendous noise, which was heard in the neighbouring villages and echoed in the hills.

BLOWN TO PIECES

It is stated that one person was killed outright, his body being reduced to a thousand pieces, which were later found scattered in the vicinity and on tree-tops. The other person was removed to hospital in a precarious condition. The plough was reduced to splinters.

The authorities immediately reached the spot.— A. P.

MUSLIM DEMAND 'PREPOSTEROUS'

"Tantamount To Crying For Share In Meals Cooked By Congress"

MR. NURIE'S APPEAL TO CO-RELIGIONISTS

NASIK, Aug. 11.

Addressing a public meeting held last night Hon. Mr. Yasin Nurie, Minister for Public Works, visualised that the Congress within a few years would be ruling throughout the land including those provinces where Muslims are in a majority.

"Having made no sacrifices as a community in the fight waged by the Congress for the freedom of the country, the present demand of the Muslims for a greater share in the Government is preposterous" declared Mr. Nurie. "It is tantamount to crying for a share in the meals cooked by the Congress, in preparation of which the Muslims took no share at all."

He appealed to the Muslims and Muslim youths to take a growing interest in the activities of the Congress and strive towards the attainment of Swaraj. The Congress, while working for wrecking of the Act would utilise the redeeming features of the act for the amelioration of the masses.—A.P.

WHY SHOULD LEAGUE BE ANTI-CONGRESS?

C. P. Law Minister's Appeal To Muslims For Co-operation

AMRAOTI, Aug. 11.

Last night another meeting was held here under the presidentship of Mr. Gokhale, on the occasion of the visit of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Shareef, Minister for Law, C.P. after welcoming speeches of Messrs. Wahab, Bhojraj, Ogale and Vir Wamanrao Joshi, the President requested the Minister to address the meeting.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shareef made a comparison of the aims of the Muslim League and the Congress and pointed out that though they seemed to be different, yet in fact they were identical and this being so, he failed to understand why they should be anti-Congress.

He then appealed to the Services to co-operate with the Congress and effect a voluntary cut in their salaries.

The meeting was attended by the Deputy Commissioner and other prominent local residents of the town.—A.P.

Black Flag Demonstration Against Muslim Minister

AMRAOTI, Aug. 11.

Unruly scenes were witnessed at a meeting last evening of the Muslims, to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Shareef, Minister for Law, C. P., Nawab Mir Mehdiali Khan presiding.

On arrival, he was greeted with cries of "shame" while there was a black flag demonstration by a section of Muslims who objected to the validity of the ground that the convenors had no authority to call a meeting in the name of the Mussalmans of Amraoti, when the majority were opposed to Mr. Shareef for joining the Congress and deserting the Muslim League, on whose ticket he succeeded at the recent elections.

Disorder prevailed for half an hour when the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Farquhar appealed to the audience to preserve quiet and the Minister was then able to speak.

Mr. Shareef advised the Muslims to join the Congress and fight for the freedom of the motherland.—A. P

BIHAR PREMIER SETTLES DISPUTE

PATNA, August 10.

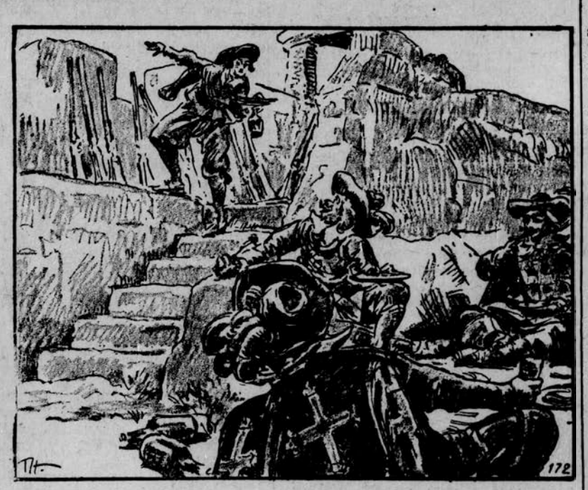
The Hon. Mr. Shrikrishna Singh, Chief Minister, and the Hon. Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha, Finance Minister, Central Provinces, who visited Arwal in Gaya District yesterday, met the tenants, against whom proceedings are pending in connection with a dispute with the landlords.

The tenants and zemindars, it is understood, have agreed to an amicable settlement.—United Press.

The staff of the Gendalal Mills Ltd., Jalgaon (E. Kh.) entertained Seth Gendalaji Badjatia, a millowner, and his family at a dinner party, and an address was presented to him on behalf of the staff amidst hearty cheers. Seth Badjatia appreciated the sentiments expressed in the address, and assured of his fullest sympathy.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

171.



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AT TABLE

"I have induced you to take a most delightful walk; here is quite a luxurious lunch; and over there we have some five hundred people considering us heroes or madmen—it amounts to the same thing more or less."

"But the secret!" exclaimed D'Artagnan.

"The secret is" said Athos, "that I saw Milady last night."

At the name of Milady D'Artagnan's hand began to tremble so, that he was obliged to put down his glass in order not to spill its contents.

"Did you speak to your wi—"

"Mind what you say," interrupted Athos. "You forget that our friends are not initiated into my family affairs like yourself I have seen Milady.

"Where?" demanded D'Artagnan.

"Within six miles of this place, at the inn of the Red Dovecot."

GRIMAUD'S SIGNS

"In that case I am lost," said D'Artagnan.

"No, not this time," answered Athos, "for by now she must have left the shores of France."

"But who is this Milady?" Porthos inquired impatiently.

"A perfectly charming woman" Athos averred "who has taken a liking to our friend D'Artagnan. But he must have offended her somehow, because she tried to revenge herself a month ago by getting some people to shoot at him, then a week ago by trying to poison him, and then yesterday by demanding—— What's the matter Grimaud? Considering the gravity of the situation I permit you to speak, but be brief, my friend What do you see?"

"A troop."

"How many?"

"Twenty."

"What sort of men?"

World of Wireless

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING UNION

Important Problems Discussed At Lausanne

The International Broadcasting Union has concluded its 1937 Summer Meeting at Ouchy, Lausanne (Switzerland) The Meeting comprised, as usual, meetings of the "Assemblee generale," the Council, and the various committees. Monsieur Rambert (Switzerland) presided, and delegates attended from the broadcasting companies of twenty European nations, including the Vatican City, as well as a number of observers from European P. T. T. administrations, representatives of the National Association of Broadcasters (Washington), the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company (New York), the Radio Corporation of America, the P. T. T. Administration and the Broadcasting Company of the Dutch East Indies (N. I. R. O. M.). In addition, observers were present from the office of the International Telecommunications Union at Berne, the International Organisations of Intellectual Co-operation, and the League of Nations (communications and transit section).

CONCERT FROM AUSTRALIA.

It was decided to invite the Commonwealth of Australia to arrange the fourth Inter-Continental Concert, to be broadcast in the Spring of 1938.

The programme committee drafted recommendations (later adopted by the Council), relating to a plan for a "Travellers' Exchange," whereby travellers to foreign countries will make known to the public of their own country the life of the countries they visited. The committee also made suggestions concerning new ways of extending the use of programme sources that members of the Union have at their disposal, and drafted suggestions, which were later adopted by the Council, with a view to regular meetings of representatives of the different programme departments of its member broadcasting organisations.

Investigations were also made into the possibility of an exchange of gramophone records of historical interest for broadcasting.

WAVELENGTH PROBLEMS.

The technical committee again considered aspects of the problems affecting the operation of European long and medium-wave and short-wave stations It reaffirmed that it had not been possible to solve the several serious cases of interference in the long waveband by the Lucerne Plan, or by arrangements with other radio services. In the medium waveband, a higher stability of certain transmitters could make possible the reduction of existing interferences.

The committee continued its study of the short wavebands, where the situation is steadily becoming more serious, owing to the number of stations in bands too narrow to contain them. At the request of an inter-Continental meeting, recently held at Bucharest by the Union, the committee prepared a programme of tests involving the close collaboration of American stations These tests will take place within the next few months, so that the results obtained may be used by the International Radiocommunications Conference at Cairo next year in the preparation of a world plan for the distribution of short waves.

Bearing in mind future improvements in the European bands, the committee has confirmed the advantage resulting from the adoption of synchronised transmitters for national systems, as compared with the system of waves shared among different countries. In addition, the committee has continued its regular studies of microphones studio acoustics, and anti-interference campaigns in co-operation with the "Comite International special des perturbations radiophoniques."

The juridical commission continued the study of questions normally on its agenda—in particular, problems regarding copyright, the revision of the Berne Convention, the wrongful use of transmissions, etc. The committee also studied the various juridical problems which the development of television brings into being.

ELECTION OF NEW COUNCIL.

At the end of the meeting, the Union elected its new Council: Monsieur Antoine Dubois, Director of N. O. Z. E. M. A. (Holland), was elected President, and Vice-Presidents were elected as follows: Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Carpendale (Great Britain); Monsieur Robert Jardillier (former Minister of P. T. T., France); S. E. Professor Vallauri (Italy); Professor V. Ylostalo (Finland).

An electric clock was presented by members of the Union to its Vice-President, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Carpendale, Deputy-Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, in recognition of his services as President of the Union during its first ten years. In recognition of the notable services rendered to the Union since its foundation by Monsieur Maurice Rambert, the General Assembly conferred upon him the title of honorary member.

The next meetings of the Union will take place towards the end of the year at Nice. Their principal object will be to draw up the Union's final recommendations to the forthcoming International Radio-communications Conference at Cairo.

CONGRESS CABINETS

(Continued from page 6).

the defects of the Act; but they would think that there is a beginning of the end of the long, dark and troublesome night. Their imagination would be flared up when they would see that their hero of yesterday, hallowed with the grandeur of sacrifice, suffering and reverential martyrdom, is now being honoured by the Burra Sahib, and is being salaamed by the big officers, and is now occupying the most prominent positions in the Sarkar. The sight is sure to break the shackles with which his mind was tied down, is sure to create an exuberance of expectations and aspirations, some moderate and others extravagant; and is sure to make them grow eloquent in expressing them. When once they realise the force of freedom of speech and action, they will begin to think freely and loudly, and gather force slowlly but irresistibly for a revolt against the present social, economic and political conditions. This would be quite welcome; this is the real emancipation; all would wish devoutly for its speedy coming But if the present authorities fail in their attempts to fulfil their expectations, and also neglect to explain them with proper reasons, then the reaction would be tremendous and catastrophic.

Constructive Work

Therefore, in order to explain every action of the Ministers, there must be a powerful, efficient and intelligent publicity department; and a strong nationalist English and vernacular press. The foresight shown by the U. P., and the Madras Ministers is really commendable. Their example should be followed in the other provinces also.

Though parliamentarianism has come to stay, the age of service by suffering has not gone. Though the ingenuity, foresight and wisdom of a statesman and an administrator are required, the lofty idealism, the grim determination, and the courage to suffer for his convictions of a hero are indespensable.

Let our parliamentary leaders never forget the repressive laws, whose victims some of them and thousands of their countrymen have been and the laws governing taxation and administration of land, and forests. These have got to removed or changed benefically. The costly, wasteful, idle machinery of administration is to be overhauled; the demoralising and denationalising system of education, divorced from any contact with life, and calculated to turn the educated young man into a beggarly parasite, is to be changed. The poverty, the ignorance, the wretchedness of life, all legacies of the benign British rule, are to be wiped off. To the poor, illiterate, downtrodden Indian the advent of the Congress Raj is a beginning of a period of greater wages, lesser prices, lesser exploitation, and a greater share in the enjoyment of the products of his own sweated labour Let therefore the Congressmen in the Councils and Assemblies organise work in such a way as to give an immediate relief to the labourer, whether agriculture or industrial, and enlist his unmistakable support in the next phase of the struggle.

The work is not easy. The Ministers will require all the patience at their command, and assiduous labour combined with deep insight and sympathy into the wretchedness of the life of the poorer classes. They also would require sympathetic help from their electorates The District Representatives will convene before and after the Assembly sessions, district conferences and explain to the workers and people the way how work is being done inside. They should tour throughout their constituencies, and always show their readiness to help the people in getting redress for their legitimate grievances. A well regulated programme of non-official conferences should be chalked out The Ministers, in the midst of their heavy work, should find time to come in contact with the younger generation by attending School and College functions, and public celebrations.

Thus may the struggle be kept up going strong on all fronts, and the country be carried on a few steps forward in the march towards the goal of complete Independence.

The Lyallpur District Congress Committee passed a resolution at its meeting held yesterday, expressing its deep sympathy with the prisoners on hunger-strike in the Andamans and urging upon the Government of India to redress their grievances.

The Committee also requested the Punjab Government to repatriate the Punjab prisoners from the Andamans.—United Press.

NO REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Ruler Keeps Mum About Peoples' Demand

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

On the recent return of Dhrangadhra Durbar with his three Kumars from England where he attended the recent Coronation and the latter had their education, Dhrangadra subjects, officers, bhayats and state farmers presented addresses of welcome to them.

In reply to the demand for the inauguration of the States' Representative Assembly announced more than six years ago and a public municipality, the ruler said not a word about the former, but stressed that he was prepared to hand over the municipal affairs to the public provided the latter bore all expenditure.

To the farmers, he added that he had a plan of Village Uplift drawn up quite lately which he thought he would introduce at an early date with their co-operation.

EDUCATION OF KUMARS.

Regarding the education of his Kumars, he remarked that there are no flatterers in England as in India and consequently he had arranged for their education there and also, their return, every two years. Training, there, is broad and universal and not secluded and isolated as that in Rajkumar Colleges in India.

HARIJAN WORK IN PORBANDER.

Being fully gratified with the progress of the Porbander Harijan Ashram during his recent visit, Porbander Ruler announced a donation of Rs. 1,000 to it.

Anxiety prevails all over Kathiawar over the reported serious illhealth of Mr. Manilal Kothari a prominent Kathiawar public worker.

Baroda Wire To Sircar And Satyamurti

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Aug. 10.

The Baroda State Life Assurance Companies Association sent a telegram to-day to Sir N. N. Sircar Law Member India Government and Mr. Satyamurti at Simla requesting sympathetic consideration of grievances of Indian State Insurance Companies expressed in their memorandum.

Rawalpindi: The lorry strike of 3,000 drivers has been settled and it has been called off.

CARGO CONGESTION IN JAPANESE PORTS

Simla Communique On Regulation Of Foreign Shipping

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

A press note issued to-day says: The Government of India have received intimation that owing to the congestion of cargo in the Japanese ports the foreign ships will, for the present, be permitted to engage in the Japanese coasting trade. Applications should be made to the Ministry of Communications for permit for any proposed voyage stating what bunker it proposed to carry and between what ports, also other details such as nationality of the ship, tonnage, etc. as prescribed by the Ministry.—A.P.

CONGRESS-STATES COALITION REPORT

Absolutely Incorrect, Says Secretary Of C. I. States Group

JHANSI, Aug. 11.

The Secy. Central India States Group, Jhansi wires:—

The report published in the "Statesman" on August 11 from the Jhansi Correspondent of the Associated Press broadcasting discussions between states ministers and influential Congress leaders suggesting coalition between Central India States and Congress in the Federal Assembly is absolutely incorrect and without any basis.

The subject was never discussed either on the Conference floor or outside. No Minister had ever met any Congressman. The report is as false as the announcement of the presence of some ruling princes and certain ministers at Jhansi published earlier by the same agency.

An Official Communique regarding the Conference proceedings will be issued later.

RAIGARH BANS "KARMAVEER"

NAGPUR, Aug. 10.

"Karmveer", a Hindi weekly of Khandwa, has been banned by the Raigarh State authorities. The paper was already banned in Dhar, Rajnandgaon and Bhopal States.—United Press.

Case For Hindustani As India's 'Lingua Franca

(Continued from page 12.)

it will spread with extreme rapidity all over the country and will help in bringing about that national unity which we all desire. It will bring Hindi and Urdu closer together and will also help in developing an all-India linguistic unity. On that solid and common foundation even if variations grow or diversions occur, they will not lead to separatism. Those who wish to add to their knowlecge of Hindustani can easily do so, those who are content with knowing Basic Hindustani only can yet take part in the larger life of the nation.

FOREIGN TECHNICAL WORDS.

I have said previously that we should not object to the development of Hindi or Urdu separately. The new words that come in from either direction will enrich our inheritance, if they are vital, living words forced on us by circumstances or coming up from the masses. But the formation of artificial words with no real sanction behind them has no such significance. To a large extent we have to form artificial words to meet the growing needs of our political, economic, scientific and commercial life. In the formation of such words we should try to avoid duplication and separatism. We should be bold enough, I think, to lift bodily foreign technical words which have become current coin in many parts of the world, and to adopt them as Hindustani words. Indeed I should like them to be adopted by all the Indian languages. This will make it easier for our people to read technical and scientific works in various languages, Indian and foreign Any other course will lead to chaos and confusion in the mind of the student who has to grapple with large numbers of technical terms, and who often has to read important books in other languages. An attempt to have a separate and distinct scientific vocabulary is to isolate and stultify our scientific growth and to put an intolerable burden on the teacher and taught alike. The public life and affairs of the world are already closely knit together and form a single whole. We should make it as easy as possible for our people to understand them and take part in them, and for foreigners to understand our public affairs.

CONFUSION OF THOUGHT.

Many foreign words can and should thus be taken in, but many technical words will have to be taken from our own language also. It is desirable that linguistic and technical experts should make a list of such words for common use. This will not only bring about uniformity and precision, in matters where variety and vagueness are highly undesirable, but will also prevent the use of absurd phrases and expressions. Our journalist friends have a knack of translating literally foreign words and phrases without caring much for the meaning behind them, and then these loose words become current coin and produce confusion of thought. Trade union has been translated sometimes as "vyapar sangh," a perfectly literal translation and yet as far removed from the truth as anything could be. But the choicest of the translations has been that of 'imperial preference. This was called by an enterprising journalist 'shahi pasand.'

XIII.

What should then be the policy of the State in regard to language? The State has to decide this question in regard to its courts and offices, and education.

The official language of each province for affairs of State should be the language of the province. But everywhere Hindustani, as the all-India language, should be officially recognised and documents in it accepted in both the Devanagri and Urdu scripts. In the Hindustani speaking provinces the two scripts must be officially recognised and it should be open to any person to address a court or an office in either script. The burden of supplying a copy in the other script should not be put upon him. The office or the court may occasionally use either script, but it would be absurd to enforce the rule that everything should be done in both scripts. The script that is mostly used in the area which the court or office serves will become the script of that court or office. But official notifications should be issued in both scripts

LINGUISTIC GROUPS

State education must be governed by the rule that it should be given in the language of the student Thus in each linguistic area the language of that area should be the medium of instruction. But I would go a step further. Wherever there are a sufficient number of people belonging to a linguistic group, even though they might be living in a different linguistic area, they can demand from the State that special provisions made for teaching them in their own language. This would depend of course on such students being easily accessible from a convenient centre, and it would apply to primary education and, perhaps, if the number was large enough, to secondary education. Thus in Calcutta the medium of instruction would be Bengali. But there are large numbers of people there whose mother tongues are Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Gujrati, etc. Each of these groups can claim from the State that their primary schools should be run in their own languages. How far it will be possible to extend this to secondary education, I do not quite know. That would depend on the number of pupils concerned and other factors. These pupils would of course have to learn Bengali, the language of the linguistic area they live in, but this is likely to be done in the early secondary stage and after.

In the Hindustani speaking provinces both Devanagari and Urdu scripts will be taught in the schools, the pupils of their parents choosing between them. In the primary stage only one script should be used but the learning of the other script should be encouraged in the secondary stage.

In the non-Hindustani speaking privinces Basic Hindustani should be taught in the secondary stage, the script being left to the choice of the person concerned.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

University education should be in the language of the linguistic area, Hindustani (either script) and a foreign language being compulsory subjects. This compulsion need not apply to technical schools and higher technical courses. Provision for teaching foreign languages as well as our classical languages should be made in our secondary schools but the subjects should not be compulsory, except for certain courses, or for preparation for the university stage.

Among the provincial languages I have mentioned Pushtu and Punjabi I think primary education should be given in these, but how far higher education can also be given through them is a doubtful matter requiring consideration as they are not sufficiently advanced. Probably Hindustani will be the best medium for higher education in these areas

(To be continued)

Itch Germs Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause terrible Itching, Cracking, Eczema, Peeling, Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nixoderm kills the germs in 7 minutes and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get guaranteed Nixoderm from your chemist today and remove the real cause of skin trouble.

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BOMBAY—AMRITSAR—CALCUTTA.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Steady But Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, Aug 11

On Wednesday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON SLIGHTLY EASY

New York cotton opened steady and improved further thereafter but prices declined later and closed slightly easy.

BULLION STEADY

London gold and silver ruled steady

WHEAT EASY

Wheat ruled easy on account of bearish Government crop report.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and featureless with nothing in news to stimulate interest. Giltedged securities kept steady on scattered buying.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, Aug 11

Previous closing	10.39
To-day's opening	10.41
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	10.35
Difference	—04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 11

Previous closing	5.76
To-day's opening	5.77
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	5.78
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 186-8
New April May	Rs. 198-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 11

Cotton displayed better tendency on the possibility of Government cotton loan while indications of unfavourable weather conditions in the West imparted further strength with the result that prices showed definitely higher tendency.

Trading in October began at 10.41 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on trade and foreign buying with some covering with October steadily rising to 10.44 with a fairly steady undertone. Prices however declined thereafter on liquidation.

New York cottn finally closed at 10.35 with a decline of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 11

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (10.30/10.29) 10.43/10.41
October (10.27/10.26) 10.37/10.36
December (10.30/10.29) 10.39/10.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 11

American October (5.77) 5.75
American December (5.78) 5.77
Egyptian August (8.84) 8.81
Egyptian September (8.99) 8.96

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 11

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 199-12 and Rs. 197-2. The closing rate at 3-30 p.m. was Rs. 197-4.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 11

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

New Crop August September (£21 paid and sellers) £23 7/8 paid and sellers.
Dunlop August (£23 3/4 sellers) £23 3/4 sellers
Lightning August (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (9 value) 8 7/8 buyers
Forward July September (9 1/8 paid and sellers) 9 1/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August September (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 5/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata August (£13 5/16 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal September (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 11

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 102 1/8 and December 103. The market was quiet with better outside overnight cables offsetting bearish United States grain report while the market subsequently eased slightly on scattered selling influenced by favourable Australian crop reports.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 11

Chicago wheat opened quiet with September at 1.11. Prices early eased on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by bearish Government grain report but subsequently the market rallied on some support attracted by the fall with September recovering to 1.11 1/2.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 11

Previous closing	4.98 3/8
To-day's opening	4.98 5/16
To-day's closing	4.98 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 11

Previous closing	4.98.52
To-day's opening	4.98.20
To-day's closing	4.98.37

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 11

Previous closing	132.65
To-day's opening	132.78
To-day's closing	132.82

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 11

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.98.20 and then fell to 4.98.07 subsequently improving on scattered buying to 4.98.32.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.98.27.

Franc opened at 132.78 and then weakened to 132.81 on absence of interest.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 132.82

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.027) 10.027
New York on Bombay (37.70) 37.70
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (94.72) 94.70
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£268 buyers £268 1/4 sellers. Quiet) £266 1/4 buyers £266 3/4 sellers. Easy.
Lead (£23 5/16 buyers £23 3/8 sellers. Easy) £22 7/8 buyers £22 7/8 sellers. Irregular.
Electrolytic Copper (£66 to £67) £65 1/2 to £66 1/2
Glasgow Iron sh (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug 11

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. Bear covering Speculators sold. Market steady.'

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 11

Spot	(19 7/8d.) 19 15/16d.
Forward	(19 15/16d.) 19 15 16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 11

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-5) £6-19-6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug 11

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 102 5/8 as against the previous closing at 104 1/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Aug 11

Wheat September	5 6 9
Wheat January	5 11 9
Wheat May	5 7 9
Linseed September	8 2 3
Linseed May	8 0 9

The tone was quiet.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 11

Silver ready	51 11 0
Silver 1st settlement Shravan	51 11 0
Silver 2nd settlement Bhadarva	51 13 0
Gold ready	34 8 0
Gold 1st settlement Shravan	34 8 0
Gold 2nd settlement Bhadarva	34 7 0
Sovereign	22 0 0

BROWN GOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Delivery Sept. 1937

Bombay, Aug 11

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 2 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 2 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 2 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 2 3

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 11

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 98-8-0 at 2 p. m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 98-0. The market was firm.

Fluctuations were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	98 2 0
Highest	98 8 0
Lowest	98 2 0
Closing	98 6 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 11

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £92 1/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 11

2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Loan (£99) £98
3 per cent Indian Loan (£92) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£112 1/4) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115 1/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107) £107

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 5/8) £74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£100 5/8) £100 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 1/8) £100 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 11

2-30 p.m.

General business was quiet. Kaffirs and copper shares after being easier ruled firmer. Rubber shares and oil shares were dull. Home industrials were rather undecided.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (153-9) 150-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (68-1 1/2) 68-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (£9 1/2) £9 3/8
Musical Industries (23-4 1/2) 22-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (42-9) 43-0
Imperial Chemical (39-3) 39-0
Woolsworth Ordinary (73-0) 73-4 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£98) £98
Dunlop Rubber (36-0) 35-9
Unilever Ordinary (43-0) 42-9
Ford Motors (29-3) 28-7 1/2
Cable Wireless New Ordinary (£85 7/8) £85 5/8
British American Tobacco (125-0) 125-0
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-9) 153-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (33-10 1/2) 33-7 1/2
Distillers (111-3) 110-9
Bredford Dyer (£8) £8
British Celanese (£7 1/2) £7 5/8
J and P Coates Ordinary (44-10 1/2) 45-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-3) 54-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-0) 10-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (32-9) 32-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (65-10 1/2) 65-7 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (76-3) 75-7 1/2
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-7 1/2) 21-3
Donaro Teas (48-6) 48-9
Empire of India (33-9) 33-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (41-0) 40-3
Gula Kelampong (43-9) 43-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (39-6) 38-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (19-0) 18-9
Rio Tintos (£23 1/2) £23
East Rand Proprietors (62-6) 61-3
Rand Mines (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 1/4) £13 1/8
Association Portland Cements (91-3) 91-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (128-9) 127-6
Sub Nigel (£10 1/4) £10 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (31-3) 30-0
Union Corporation (£8 1/2) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£53 1/8) £52 1/2
Anglo Iranian (88-1 1/2) 87-6
Burma Oil (133-1 1/2) 131-10 1/2
Musical Eagle (15-10 1/2) 15-0
Shell Transport (113-1 1/2) 111-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£47 5/8) £47 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£65 1/4) £65
L and E Ordinary (£33 1/8) £33
L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 3/8
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£23 1/2) £23 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 1/2) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£82 1/4) £82 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 11

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 58) dol 57 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 62 1/2) dol 61 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 118) dol 118 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 132 3/4) unquoted.

SELECTIVE ENQUIRY IN KAFFIRS

Wall Street Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 11

On the Stock Exchange after a quiet dullish start the sentiment improved under lead of kaffirs for which selective enquiry appeared in late dealings. A few leading industrials were also supported, otherwise the market ruled narrow.

Commodities generally tended lower, wheat being marked down owing to bearish American crop report.

Wall Street opened irregular.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug 11

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	18 13 3
Punjab January	16 1 0
Desi American January	21 12 9
Tone dull	
Wheat September	29 12 3
October	30 4 9
Tone weak.	
Gram September	22 15 0
October	23 5 0
Toria September	42 10 6
November	63 3 0
Cottonseed September	15 1 3
January	16 7 9

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Ahmedabad, Aug 11

Following are to-day's closing quotations of the local share bazar:

Aryodaya Spinning	263-12
Calico	595-6
Gujarat cotton	27-8
Jubili	222-8
Marsdan	92-8
Motilal Hirarbhai	54-6
Monogram	66-14

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

Sugars And Electricals Better

CALCUTTA, Aug 11

Jutes ruled unchanged. In coals Bengals somewhat improved. Paraseas, Bhalgora and Talchers gradually advanced over last levels. Teas were rather dull at opening but later few isolated deals took place. In miscellaneous speculative stocks were easier in sympathy with weaker London advices. Sugars and Electricals were better. Government securities continued firm. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Three and half per cent paper 98/5; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 107/4, four per cent loan 1960/70 113/2, five per cent loan 1940/43 108/6 small lot, five per cent loan 1945-55 120/10 small lot, three per cent U P loan 1961/66 97/8.

Banks: Reserve Bank 127.
Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 2/4, New Victoria pref 4/4.

Coals: Amalgamated 26/4, Bengal 322, Bhalgora 93/14, Burrakur 14/15, Burradhemo 3/4, Dhemorin 10/4, East Indian 20/8 small odd lot, Equitable 35, Deoli 6/12, Mundulpore 7/4, Parasea 2/2, Searsole 4, Seebpore 17/4 premium, Singaran B 1/7, Satpukuria and Asansol 1/5, Talcher 2/7, West Jamuria 16.

Jutes: Anglo India 338, Auckland 165 small lot, Bally 165, Barnagore 130, Clive 246, Belvedere 335 small lot, Chitavalsah pref 129, Fort Gloster pref 152/8, Hukumchand 9/10, Howrah 50/12, Kelvin pref 152, Kamarhatty 510, Kinnison 561/8, Lansdowne 162, Mahabir ord 101, National 22/2, Orient 155, Standard pref 116.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 12/14, Indian Copper 3/7, Dalmia Cements ord 1/7 prem, Dalmia Cement defd 3/2 small lot, Dalmia Cement pref 100 small lot, Benares electric 16/12, Bhagalpore electric 9/4, Jorhat electric ord 10, Jorhat electric pref 101, Jubbulpore electric 15, Mozaffarpur 14, Rawalpindi electric 26/4, Bengal Telephone ord 21/12, Hukumchand Steel defd 2/14, Indian Iron 49/8, Marshalls and ... National Iron 1/15 disc, Steel Corporation ord 9/8 small odd lot, Steel Corporation pref 90, B I Corporation ord 4/1, Dunlop Rubber pref 125, Ivan Jones 2/10, Rohtas Industries 20/4, National Safe Deposit and Cold Storage Rupees five, paid up 2/12 disc, Publicity Society 9/4, British Burma Petrol 6, Humayan Property defd 1/12, India General Navigation ord 122/8 small lots.

Sugars: Balrampore 12/4, Champaran 17/12, Punjab Sugar Mills ord 192, Raza 13, Mahaswastika 102, Murree Brewery 15/14, Moheema Tea ord 10/8.

Debentures: Four and quarter per cent 1936/41/46 Titaghur paper 103/14, three per cent 1962 Calcutta Improvement Trust 95/14, three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 101/4, four per cent 1936/51 Empire Jute 102, four and half per cent 1937/57 Bengal Paper 102/8 small lot.—A. P.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 11.

	Cwts.
Wheat	14,889
Linseed	3,728
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	59
Poppyseed	37
Groundnuts	3,163
Castorseed	236
Rice	946
Myrabollams	567
Mowraseed	880
Gram	2,961
Joowar	1,234
Maize	22
Barley	100
Bajree	1,331
Indian Sugar	2,854
	Tons.
Coal	133

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 6th day of August 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs
Notes held in the Banking Department	30,51,06,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	177,96,58,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	3,18,83,000
Total Notes issued	211,66,44,000
Total Liabilities	211,66,44,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 58.92 per cent.	

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000
Total of A	124,72,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	59,56,51,900
Govt of India Rupee Securities	27,37,72,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	nil.
Total Assets	211,66,44,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department, as on 6th August 1937.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government x	9,74,93,000
(b) Banks	35,08,07,000
(c) Others	51,46,000
Bills Payable	7,35,000
Other Liabilities	84,76,000
Rupees	56,26,57,000

x Includes £80,300 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	30,49,69,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,37,000
Rupee Coin	3,68,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,92,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	60,000
(b) External	Nil
(c) Govt of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	15,88,94,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	1,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,90,000
Investments	8,00,92,000
Other Assets	76 55,000
Rupees	56,26,57,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

POONA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 11.

The Arabian sea monsoon continues to be weak. The Bay monsoon has been active in Assam, Bengal and Bihar. The western disturbance has caused a few thunder showers in North Punjab. Rainfall has also been local in North Hyderabad and Mysore with a few falls in East United Provinces, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Malabar and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar; Narayanganj, Darbhanga and Darjeeling three inches each; Gauhati two; Chittagong, Barisal, Jalpaiguri and Mahabaleshwar one and a half each; Port Blair, Dhubri, Bogra and Silchar one each: and Rawalpindi, Nizamabad and Belgaum a half each.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-8-1937

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .038 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 84.7 degrees 0.2 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.8 dereees 1.9 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 192 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rain in 24 hours 0.01 inches
Total rainfall during the month 1.41 inches
Total rainfall during the year 50.71 inches
Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-8-37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3450 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in the neighbourhood of Celebes Island and with focal depth of about 400 miles was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 6h 34 mts (I.S.T.) on Wednesday, the 11th August 1937.

SIMLA, Aug. 11.—Doctor Filchner and Dr. Haack, two German scientists who have been detained in Sinkiang for want of proper passport, it is understood have now been allowed to go by the local authorities.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug 11

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalajyoti of 2698 reg tons, Captain J C Connor arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Cochin and Marmagoa with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

B I S N ss Barala of 1699 reg tons, Captain E Shepherd sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N ss Kidderpore of 3265 reg tons, Captain J Sparks sailed for Kobe via Penang and China Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Taijin Maru of 3642 reg tons, Captain G Sorimochi sailed for Kobe via Colombo, Penang and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 11-8-37.

S S Celebes Maru (O S K) for China Japan Ports via Karachi and Penang.
S S Mooltan (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo.
S S Bandra (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.
S S Varsova (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.
S S Jalajyoti (Sc. S N) for Colombo, Tuticorin and Rangoon.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, Aug 11

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Alipore 3241 Karachi 12-8 M M
4 Wolfsburg 3827 Karachi 14-8 L Edwards
7 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 14-8 K Nixon
8 Taijin Maru 3642 Japan 11-8 O S Kaisha
9 Tarantia 3098 Glasgow 18-8 Anchor Line Ltd.
15 Kidderpore 3263 Japan 11-8 M M
16 Takliwa 3742 Mombasa 18-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalajyoti 2698 N F, N F, Scindia S N
3 Barala 1899 P Gulf 11-8 M M
4 Vasna 20-26 Busra 12-8 M M
10-11 City of Worcester 3430 Colombo, 14-8 F F Campbell

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Victoria Marie 882 N F, N F, Merchants
K Varsova 1956 Busra 19-8 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Mooltan 12-8-37 P and O
Corfu 19-8-37 P and O
Chitral 26-8 P and O
Somali 13-8-37 P and O
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O
Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
Viceroy of India 9-9-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Murdoch 18-8-37 J Finlay

FROM HULL

Kioto 18-8-37 J Finlay

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 26-8-37 L Edwards
Teneriffa 12-8-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Comorin 14-8-37 P and O
Cathay 28-8-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Kaiser-i-Hind 20-8-37 P and O
London Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Behar 15-8-37 P and O
Celebes Maru 9-8-37 O S Kaisha
Mayebashi Maru 15-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Gunyo Maru 30-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Hopecrest 19-8-37 Volkart Bros.

FROM GENOA

Moriepiana 16-8-37 L Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Uhenfels 17-8-37 L Edwards
Lindenfels 20-8-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTI

Volpi ...8-3. L Triestino
Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

Feesbank 16-8-37 M M
Pres Harrison 19-8-37 F F Campbell

FROM CALCUTTA

Gharinda 19-8-37 M M
Takada 17-8-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalayamuna 11-8-37 Sc S N

FROM BASRA

Vita 14-8-37 M M
Bandra 12-8-37 M M
Bamora 19-8-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Golconda 14-8-37 M M
Hatipara 16-8-37 M M

FROM ABADAN

British Industry 17-8-37 Anglo Iranian Oil Co

FROM JAVA

Silverash 20-8-37 Volkart Bros.

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 21-8-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 4-8-37 P and O
Ranpura 18-8-37 M M
Viceroy of India 11-8-37 M M
Ranchi 7-8-37 P and O
Comorin 14-8-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 21-8-37 P and O
Cathay 28-8-37 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 12-8-37 P and O
Sirsa 31-7-37 M M

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 3-9-37 Killick Nixon

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-9-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 20-8-37 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 3-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 6-8-37 F F Campbell
City of Worcester 11-8-37 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA

Victoria 1-9-37 L Triestino

FOR HAMBURG

Wolfsburg 14-9-37 L Edwards

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Corfu 19-8-37 P and O
Conte Biancamano 1-9-37 L Triestino
Celebes Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Tango Maru 11-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino
Alipore 11-8-37 P and O
Somali 16-8-37 P and O
Volpi 16-8-37 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Wolfburg 14-8-37 L Edward
Mayebashi Maru 18-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR CALCUTTA

Monte Piana 18-8-37 L Triestino

FOR BASRA

Vagsova 19-8-37 M M
Vasna 12-8-37 M M
Bandra 18-8-37 M M
Varsova 19-8-37 M M
Hopecrest 20-8-37 Volkart Bros

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 19-8-37 M M
Takliwa 18-8-37 M M

FOR RANGOON

Nagina 13-8-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Ensby City 9-8-37
S S Manly 9-8-37
S S Netravati 11-8-37

EXPORTS

S S City of Worcester for New York: 70 bags gum D Mavji; 2 cases cotton prints Cox and Kings (Agents); 2 bales woollen carpets and rugs Fleming Shaw.

S S Mooltan for Perth: 7 bales cotton grey duck Bombay Dyeing and Spg.

For Sydney: 15 bales cotton piecegoods Bombay Dyeing and Spg.

For Melbourne: 20 bales cotton raw N Rajaram.

S S Taijin Maru for Usaka: 68 bags aluminium utensils G Gabriel; 250 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Kobe: 1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Cit, of Perth for Liverpool: 320 bags kapak seed K Tricamji.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool: 679 bags groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 5550 bags groundnut oil cakes The Cotton Agents; 38 drums castor oil Wilson Latham; 3000 pockets myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 46 bales woollen rugs C Nanalal.

For Manchester: 232 drums castor oil Wilson Latham; 1600 pockets myrabollams H Bhagwandas 1000 pockets myrabollams C Jivanlal

For Glasgow: 6840 bags groundnut oil cake H Rawji; 67 drums magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesia Works.

For Marseilles: 248 bags mustard seeds S M Rajgor.

S S City of Hongkong for Philadelphia: 107 casks goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Ghent: 125 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Marseilles: 55 bales cotton raw A H Diab.

IMPORTS

S S Varela Agents M Mackenzie from Basrah: 1001 bags barley; 32 bags green galls; 2362 baskets wet dates; 300 bags mash; 80 bags horturnan; 53 bags sheep skins.

From Bushire: 25 bags assofotida;

From Karachi: 2895 bags wheat; 130 bags soji; 226 bags wheat flour; 234 bags geera; 90 bags gram chuni; 18 bags gram flour; 21 bags kishmish; 456 bales cotton; 100 bags maize; 185 bags gram; 48 bags almonds.

S S Tango Maru Agents N Y Kaisha from Penang: 617 bags pearl tapioca.

From Hongkong: 100 bags sugarcandy.

From Canton: 1050 bundles cassia; 35 pkgs broken glass.

From Osaka: 200 kegs red lead; 132 cases cotton shirting; 40 bales cotton jeans; 100 cases cotton goods; 309 cases glassware; 24 bales art silk yarn; 90 cases enamelled ware; 209 cases porcelain ware; 156 cases glass bangles; 100 bags dried ginger; 64 casks provisions; 7 cases iron pipe fittings; 64 cases celluloid goods; 267 cases rayon yarn; 114 cases German silver circles; 244 cases glass bottles; 46 cases celluloid bangles; 680 coils galvd steel wire; 193 cases aluminium circles; 75 cases glass tubes.

From Singapore: 658 bags betelnuts; 1110 bags sago flour.

From Colombo: 7062 bags copra; 68 chests tea;

From Tokyo: 80 cases slate; 157 cases toys; 179 cases clocks and parts; 42 cts ice chests.

From Yokohama: 316 cases silk piece goods; 334 coils transmission conductor; 564 cases rayon and cotton mixed piecegoods; 66 cases toys; 52 cases rayon goods; 118 cases rayon yarn; 72 drums bleaching powder; 50 coils brass strips; 530 bale strawboards

From Kobe: 82 cases silk piecegoods; 29 bales silk yarn; 44 cases glassware; 77 cases rayon goods; 121 cases woollen goods; 359 cases cotton goods; 24 cases rubber goods; 42 cases cotton and art silk mixed piecegoods; 168 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 179 cases cotton and art silk mixed yarn; 39 cases buttons; 50 bags dried ginger; 35 cases bobbins; 18 cases rubber sheets; 423 cases rayon and cotton piecegoods; 93 cases art silk yarn; 62 cases auto parts and accessories; 15 cases woollen yarn; 15 cases rayon yarn; 210 bales strawboard; 30 cases heel tips; 41 cases worsted hosiery yarn; 69 cases celluloid bangles; 20 cases glass bangles;

From Moji: 250 bags glass bottles

From Nagoya: 40 bales grey cotton shirting; 25 cases rayon yarn; 157 cases clocks; 29 cases motor parts; 25 cases gramophone motor; 162 cases glassware; 30 cases glass bottles; 369 cases porcelainware; 623 cases earthen tiles.

From Shanghai: 194 bales strawboards; 38 bags tea; 200 bags green beans.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6)

Board of Trade. And who will head it? Who, but Lord Derby?

* * *

Mr. Herbert's Next

Mr. A. P. Herbert, M.P., whose Marriage Bill will receive Royal Assent is now to try and secure revision of the betting laws.

"They are in desperate need of some sort of order," he told pressmen. "They are not giving the law very high repute in the eyes of thousands who like their 'flutter'" It is about time, too, that drink regulations and D. O. R. A. were given a spring cleaning. Anyway I am not doing anything about them for the time being. As for divorce, I am sick of the very word. I am resting by the riverside to try and forget all about unhappy marriages."

Meanwhile parties are being given nightly in the West End of London by men and women who hope to secure a divorce under the terms of the new Act. A large party at the London Casino drank a toast to Mr. Herbert, who sponsored the Bill.

Scattered Selling In N. Y. Market

Cotton Operators Await Loan And Farm Legislation Decision

COMMITTEE AUTHORISED TO DRAFT LOAN LEGISLATION

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was quiet with further scattered selling but later prices improved on covering influenced by unfavourable weather over Texas and Oklahoma. On the whole the tone of the market was quiet and operators are inclined to await the decision regarding loans and farm legislation a committee is appointed to draft the Bill. The official comment on the Bureau report states that the yield per acre exceeds the highest final figures ever recorded, the previous best being in 1898 when it stood at 223.- lbs. The ten year average from 1923 to 1932 is only 169.9 lbs. The condition is the highest since August 1911 when it was 89.1 per cent and final yield was 215 lbs, the ten year average is 67.7 per cent Moisture conditions have been favourable except in parts of Texas and West Oklahoma. Weevil losses are expected to be under the average except in Virginia and both North and South Carolinas. The details of the yield and production per state are as under:—

State.	Yield Per Acre in Pounds.		Production 500 lbs gross. (In thousands) Bales.	
	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.
Virginia	310.	220.	42.	25.
N. Carolina	325.	250.	727.	531.
S. Carolinia	255.	200.	863.	536.
Georgia	235.	190.	1282.	910.
Florida	169.	165.	40.	30.
Missouri	360.	400.	367.	287.
Tennessee	260.	250.	508.	403.
Alabama	245.	220.	1302.	1065.
Mississippi	275.	285.	1917.	1710.
Luisiana	270.	245.	864.	678.
Texas—	165.	155.	4314.	3850.
Oklahoma	170.	90.	891.	465.
Arkansas	235.	250.	1493.	1272.
New Maxico	425.	450.	118.	101.
Arizona	425.	390.	239.	161.
California	475.	550.	606.	419.
All Other	322.	345.	20.	18.
U. S. Total	223.3.	199.7.	15,593	12,481.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York market opened barely steady and was generally quiet and fluctuating. There was further liquidation from overnight orders on the Bureau report which met trade buying and local support encouraged by complaints of continued hot dry weather in the Western Belt. Prices thereafter reacted on hedge selling and less active trade buying. There was some covering.

At the opening prices were quoted at the lowest level of the day at a decline of 13 points with October 10.29. Under improved buying a rise of 13 points from the opening level was reacted and October was quoted 10.42 which was the highest level for the day. In the afternoon business was small and the market closed at a decline of 3 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 3 points at 10.79c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 3 points Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 10.71c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with October 5.74. Selling including Bombay and Far-Eastern on large official estimate met with profit-taking by shorts. Later prices eased on Bombay and local selling but rallied on trade buying Straddle buying and covering. The market closed at a net decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices were reduced 24 points at 5.55d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton section was fairly steady and Sakels closed one point up while uppers remained unchanged.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria market was easy on scattered selling and Sakels closed 33 to 36 points down while Ashmouni futures declined 22 to 32 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (11-19 a.m.)	10.42
N. Y. October Lowest (10 a.m.)	10.29—13
Liverpool October Highest	5.79
Liverpool October Lowest	5.72—07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Expect more two sided market but still with declining tendency barring radical change in crop conditions. Think Government will endeavour resit loan agitation until control legislation guaranteed.

Liverpool.—The Bureau Report is bearish. In our opinion crop is not deteriorating. We would rather sell than buy.

Liverpool.—Tone irregular. Further scattered selling on bearish bureau, offset by short covering and influenced by reports continued deterioration in Texas and Oklahoma owing heat dryness. Trade still awaits Washington's decision regarding crop loan and Farm Legislation.

New York.—Thjnk market will continue downward and feel sales here or on any upturn will prove profitable. Prefer shorts March or May.

New York.—Farmers' leaders urging 10 cents loan with full details indefinite.

New York.—Committee authorised to draft loan legislation. Some possibility 10 cents. Weather continues hot over Western Belt. Light rains in Georgia and Alabama. Bais is high restricting spot sales. Little pressure to sell. Further decline may offer opportunity to commence to buy.

New York.—Our advices indicate no loan.

The latest weather forecast is as under:—

Eastern:—Partly cloudy showers probable.

Central:—Partly cloudy to cloudy, probable thundershowers.

Western:—Fair little change in temperatures.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool agents cabled:

The Bureau Report is bearish. In our opinion the crop is not deteriorating. We would rather sell than buy.

Their New York friends cabled:

Market steady owing absence selling pressure and growing need rain extreme West but do not believe can hold when hedging increases.

New York, Aug. 10.

October	10.39—03
December	10.31—06
January	10.35—06
March	10.44—06
May	10.47—06
July	10.50—06
Middling Spot	10.79—03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 10.

October	10.36—05
December	10.40—03
January	10.43—04
Middling Spot	10.71—05
11-00 a.m. Ranges—	
October	10.40/10.40
December	10.33/10.33
January	10.36/10.36
Noon Call.—	
October	10.36
December	10.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

August	5.74—03
September	5.74—03
October	5.76—03
November	5.76—02
December	5.77—02
January	5.80—02
February	5.82—02
March	5.84—02
April	5.85—03
May	5.87—03
June	5.88—02
July	5.89—02
August	5.88—02
October	5.87—02
Middling Spot	6.95—24
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
October	5.74
January	55.78

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.—	
August	8.84
September	3.99
F.G.F. Spot	9.32

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.09
Fine (Good staple)	5.14
Superfine (Good staple)	5.39
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. staple)	5.07
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.22
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.37
BENGAL—	
Good	4.17
Fully Good	4.27
Fine	4.42

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Broach July/Aug. op. 187; highest 187; lowest 186 1/2; closing 186 1/2

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 199; highest 199 3/4; lowest 198 3/4; closing 199.

Oomra D/J. op. 184; highest 184; lowest 183 1/2; closing 183 1/2

Bengal D/J. op. 148 1/4; highest 149 1/4; lowest 148 1/4; closing 149 1/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-8-37) Rs. 5 1/4

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 22 1/4

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Aug. 10.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton August sellers	£13/6/3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£15/5/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£15/12/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£14/13/9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Aug/Sept. sellers	£14/10/0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Aug. 10.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 10.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Aug/Sept. sellers	41/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels August sellers	43/9
Wheat South Australian parcels August nominal	44/6

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Following a further decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 199 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 199/12 and improved to Rs. 201 on improved buying and covering influenced by higher Sampin quotations. Later on there was scattered liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 200/4.

The undertone of the market was steady and it is generally believed that bearish effect of the Bureau report is discounted. At present weather is unfavourable in U.S.A. and hedge selling does not seem to be large enough.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened very steady at a rise of 2 points. The local market was quietly steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	187	4	0
Broach A/M	199	4	0
Oomra D/J	184	0	0
Bengal D/J	149	12	0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Aug. 11.

	To-day	Total.
Broach J/A	900	52,000

Cotton Room Rate

Bombay, Aug. 11.

	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M. G.—				
Broach No. 2	196	193	190	187
Punjab-Ame.	210	207	204	201
Surat	248	245	242	239
Rajpipla	244	241	238	235
Navsari	258	255	252	49

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Bengal Superfine	153/55
Bengal Fine	151/53
C. P. 1	190/92
C. P. 2	185/87
Arvi	185/87
Ellichpur	183/85
Berar	180/83
Khamgaon	180/83
Mulkapur	178/80
Khandesh	173/77
Jalna/Sailu	175/78
Burwah Sanavad	180/82

U. S. Wheat Crop

The official Bureau report issued on Tuesday is as under.

Winter wheat 688 milion bushels. Spring wheat 202 million bushels. Total 890 million bushels. These figures are bearish.

Mathia	157/62
Broach Fine	189/92
Punjab/American	197/107
Punjab 289F.	252/62
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	227/32
Surat	237/42
Navsari	247/52
Kampala	369/72

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 11

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Since 1st Sept Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	102	206,281
Central India		338,412
Barsi and Nagar		174,497
Hyderabad Gaorani	16	101,682
Berar		579,602
Central Provinces		114,551
Total Oomras	118	1,515,025
Dholera		181,794
N W Provinces		10,399
Rajputana		97,443
Sind-Punjab	155	350,412
Broach		342,727
Coompta and Dharwar	140	73,628
Westerns-Northerns	1	40,328
Cocoanada		155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	158	21,677
Persian		14
American		20,194
Egyptian and African	167	444,015
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		226
Total	739	3,098,037

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 5th Aug

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	676	480,314
Japan and China	500	1,559,468
Coast Ports		39,320
Up-country by Rail		297,125
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		14,849
Total	1,176	2,391,176

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 10-8-37	86000	59000
Receipts yesterday 10-8-37	12000	8000
Exports to date 10-8-37	76000	46000
Stock at Ports 6-8-37	1135000	1187000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-8-37	809000	1166000
Stock at Liverpool 6-8-37	780000	734000
Visible Supply 6-8-37	2817000	3132000
Quantity in sight 6-8-37	83000	84000
Quantity out of sight 6-8-37	137000	183000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 8th August	498
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,097,298
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,134,044
Decrease	36,746

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug. 11.

October	65.50+80
November	65.80+60

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug. 11.

August	213.00+430
October	211.90+380
November	210.00+350
December	211.90+440
February	212.70+450

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 11.

London gold prices yesterday improved one penny to £6-19-5. London-Paris Exchange rate gained 3 points at 132.85 and dollar-sterling cross rate was quoted 4.98 3/8 London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 19 7/8d. Speculator sold. India bought and sold. Later on there were small buyers at fixed rates. New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal prices declined 10 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market quietly steady with a moderate turnover.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Heady	34	8	0
Shravan	34	7	9
Bhadarva	34	6	6
SILVER			
Ready	51	11	0
Shravan	51	12	0
Bhadarva	51	13	6

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 10.

Spot	19 7/8
Forward	19 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 10.

London Gold Bars Fine per oz £6/19/5

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 10.

August	45.05—10
September	45.05—10
December	45.05—10

New York Silver

New York, Aug. 10.

Spot silver prices were again unchanged at 44 3/4 cents.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 11

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£59-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£59-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£67-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 45-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 54-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON METALS

London, Aug. 10.

Copper	£59 2 6
Spelter	£24 18 9
Lead	£23 2 6
Tin	£226 10 0

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Yesterday Liverpool and Chicago markets were strong on active buying influenced by bullish Canadian Bureau report. Yesterday after the close of the markets the U.S.A. official Bureau report was issued showing winter wheat 6,880 lakhs and spring 2,020 lakhs bushels. These figures are bearish. Australian and Argentine weather reports were unfavourable and the local market was quiet to-day and quotations were as under:—

Linseed September	8	2	3
Linseed May	8	1	3
Wheat September	5	7	6
Wheat January	5	12	6
Wheat May	5	8	9

Groundnuts Coromandal Shelled

London, Aug. 10.

September	£14-8-9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

October	104 1/8d.
December	104 5/8d.
March	103d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 10.

September	dol 1.13 5/8
December	dol 1.14 1/2
May	dol 1.16 3/4

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 10.

September	2.56+1.
December	2.47+2.
March	2.40+1.
May	2.43+1.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-8-0.
Shipment September Rs. 5-13-6.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5-15-6.
Kesar Rs. 10-13-0.
Saraya Rs. 10-9-0
Java spot F 7.00.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
October 157 Jan. 169 at Cross Rate 4.98 3/8.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 199—Liverpool May 1938 5.89 Rs. 56 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 199—New York May 10.47 Rs. 34 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.98 3/8.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 10

SAKELS—	
November	16.91—33
January	16.91—36
ASHMOUNI—	
August	13.40—22
October	12.50—32
December	12.51—32
GIZA—	
November	14.94—34
January	15.10—31

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 10

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. sellers 9 15/16

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 11.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/12
3 per cent 1951/54	102/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/6
per cent U P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/2
per cent 1948 Bonds	108/6
per cent 1960/70	112/14
3 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/8
per cent 1939/44	106
5 per cent 1940/43	108/5
1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/5
TAX FREES	
per cent 1953/63	111/8
per cent 1945/55	120/8
1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104
per cent 1935 Mysore	123
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	109
5 per cent M Deb 1949	118/4
6 per cent 1954	131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	131/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/4 and advanced to Rs. 98/10 and later closed at Rs 98/7.

Tone was firm.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug. 11.

B C RATES I I O D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling I I O D	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T	1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	266 7/8
Bank's buying T T	264 7/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling I T	992
Bank's buying T T	1,012
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling I T	77 1/2
Bank's buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	67 3/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	83
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	79 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Continued rains in Eastern Belt. excessive heat continued in Western and Central Belts. Forecast Entire Belts partly cloudy.

SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	92 1/8
CROSS RATE—	

New York/London 4.98 1/4 10th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 11th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/2 29/32 11th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 11th instant.

Java/London 9.02 11th instant.

London/Paris 132.85 10th instant.

London/Belgium 29.61 3/4 10th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.70 1/4 10th instant.

London/Berlin 12.38 3/4 10th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 10th instant

London/New York 4.98.52 10th instant

London/Amsterdam 9.04 1/8 10th instant.

London/Italy 94.68 10th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £6-19-4 9th instant.

Gold £6-19-5 10th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 9th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 7/8 10th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 10th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 9th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 10th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 9th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 10th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 9th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 10th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 3/4 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Steady

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 10.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	100 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 1/4

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 11

T. T. on London—	
Previous closing	1.2 1/4
To-day's rate	1.2 1/4

Tone uncertain.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 11th August 1937, tenders to the amount of £230,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 18th Auugust, 1937, on the same conditions as previously announced.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 10.

T. T. LONDON ON:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.98.52
Paris	132.25
Berlin	12.38 3/4
Madrid	86.50
Amsterdam	9.04 5/8
Brussels	29.61 3/4
Milan	94.68
Berne	21.70 1/2
Prague	142.87

Rise In Government Securities

TATA STEEL AND COTTON SHARES EASY

Professional Unloading And Absence Of Support

BOMBAY: August 11.

It being the last day of settlement in Securities, there was considerable short covering and prices recorded a sharp rise. London advices were also firm and the local market being oversold, found shortage of contracts and buyers were forced to bid up prices. 3-1/2 per cent. Government Paper rose to Rs. 98-8.

The Share Section has a different tale to tell. Some Professional Operators who are reported to be holding fairly large blocs of investment shares are now losing courage as outsiders are not coming in the market to relieve them of their burden. At the top of this jobbing business is also getting restricted and there can be no room for any expansion in business, decided to part with some of their holdings in Cotton and Steel Sections. Prices opened steady, but under selling pressure from Professionals assumed sagging tendency and registered fairly large declines. Particularly Steel shares were weak and Cotton Mill shares also came down. But Bombay Burma and Tata Power shares remained steady.

The steadiness in Hydro-Electric Section is due to the firmness of Securities as these shares are moving in sympathy with Government Securities. The undertone in this Section was fairly steady.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 967 and after improving to Rs. 970 declined to Rs. 955 and later on prices eased off to Rs. 945 and closed at Rs. 950. Century shares opened at Rs. 232 and declined to Rs. 225. Central India shares opened at Rs. 275 and closed at Rs. 270. Kohinoors declined to Rs. 341 after opening at Rs. 348. New Great Mills also declined Rs. 10 after opening at Rs. 250. Associated Cements were quiet at Rs. 159-8.

Hydro-Electric shares were very steady. Andhra shares improved to Rs. 1,741 and Tata Powers after fluctuating between Rs. 1,466 and Rs. 1,480 closed at Rs. 1,472.

Tata Steels were a weak spot. Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,627 and advanced to Rs. 1,635, when heavy selling depressed prices to Rs. 1,592 and closed at Rs. 1,597. Ordinary shares also declined to Rs. 344. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 741 and after advancing to Rs. 748 declined to Rs. 736.

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 80)	310	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	950	0
100 CENTURY	225	10
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	270	10
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	190	0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	115	0
250 Davia	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-8-3	
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	157	8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	203	12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. ..)	1610	0
100 Indore	55	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	111	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8	341	14
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	631	4
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,080	0
250 Model	55	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	106	4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	246	4
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	48	0
100 Phoenix (10)	275	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	65	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,350	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	95	0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	267	8
100 Swan (nil)	127	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	400	0
1,000 Western (Rs. 10)	865	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116	0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	33	2
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1550	0
125-500 I Conty (Rs -8)	386	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	144	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	129	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	11
CEMENTS.		
100 Associated	159	12
INSURANCE		
100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	1010	0
15-100 Jupiter (As 12)	16	3
20 Mercantile	56	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	46	10
200 Oriental (125)	4,955	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	15
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	178	12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1741	4
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	146	14
100 B'Bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	185	0
10 Broach	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	270	0
100 Poona (4)	358	12
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	231	4
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	181	9
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1472	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Urantij	975	0
100 C. Province	96	0
100 Dhond Baramati	97	0
100 Gujarat	97	4
100 Mandra Bhon	96	0
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101	8
500 Tapti Valley	776	4
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	13	0
2sh. Indian Copper	3	8
10 Indian Iron and Steel	49	8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	66	4
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 38-4)	1597	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 38-4)	344	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	320	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	177	8
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs 40)	900	0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	276	14
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	736	4
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	243	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-15-6	
50 B TELEPHONE (Rs. 4-8)	114	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	143	2
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	52	8
100 I. Radio Defn (12)	575	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	510	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	707	8
30 PREMIER CON.	96	8
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	30	0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	28	4
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1562	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	305	0
7 p.c. Bom Tram (T.F.)	87	4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	535	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem. Const. 2nd	99	8
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	105	8
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const 2nd	100	0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	160	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1597	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	197	8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	167	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	695	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109	0
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	8
7 p.c Sholapur	83	0
6 p.c Tata Hydro	110	4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Bombay Dyeing (967/8) 967 970 955 950 945 950

Century (233/2) 232 233 226 225

Central India (275) 275 270

Kohinoor (347/8) 348 341 342 341/14

New Great (250) 250 247 248 240

Simplex (96/4) 96 95

Swadeshi (273/12) 273 270 267

Associated Cement (160/8) 160/8 159/8

Andhra (1737/8) 1737 1750 1742 1740 1741

Tata Hydro (181/9) 181/13

Tata Power (1471/4) 1475 1480 1466 1473 1472

Tram. Ord. (146/14) 146/14

T. Steel Dfd. (1630) 1627 1635 1610 1615 1610 1592 1595 1597/8

T. Steel Ord. (348) 347/8 348 344/8 343/8 344

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (167/8) 167/4 167/12

Bellapur (181/4) 182 177 178 176 177

B. Steam (276/14) 276/14

B Burma (745) 741 748 736 740 733 730

Wall Street Market

New York, Aug. 10.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Power and Light Com.	11
Electric Power and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	78
Columbia Gas	14
American Tel. and Tel.	170
Western Union Telg.	48
Canadian Pacific Rly.	12
New York Central Railway	40
Ludlum	37
Republic Steel	39
United States Steel	118 1/2
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	14 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	32
Int. Nickel of Canada	35 3/4
General Motors	58 3/4
General Electric	36 3/4
Radio Corp.	11
Union Carbide	100 3/4
Plymouth Oil	28
Socony Oil	22
Celanese Corp.	38
Chase Bank	48 1/2
National City Bank	45
Amorex	27 1/2
Graham Paige	4

Market firm but quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 10.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£78 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£111
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£109 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£14 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£111
National Bank of India	£41
P and O Banking corporation	£10

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 10.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. August paid sellers	30
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. Sept/Dec. sellers	29/9

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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The SIND AYURVEDIC PHARMACY
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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1937

Case For Hindustani As India's 'Lingua Franca'

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S ADVOCACY

Plea For Adoption Of Foreign Technical Words To Facilitate Better Understanding

We should not object to the development of Hindi or Urdu separately. The new words that come in from either direction will enrich our inheritance if they are vital, living words forced on us by circumstances or coming up from the masses. We should be bold enough to lift bodily foreign technical words and adopt them as Hindustani words," says Pandit Jawaharlal, further discussing the merits of Hindustani as the 'lingua franca' of India in his brochure on 'the Problem of Language', the first portion of which was published in our yesterday's issue.

II

Let us now consider the other aspect of Hindustani as an All-India language, bearing in mind that it is no rival to the great provincial languages and there is no question of its encroaching on them. For the moment let us set aside the question of script, for both scripts must have full play. We cannot of course insist on every one learning both scripts; that would be an intolerable burden for the masses. The State should encourage both scripts and leave the persons concerned, or their parents, to choose between the two. Let us therefore consider the content of the language apart from its script.

Apart from its wide-spread range and dominance over India, Hindustani has certain other advantages as an all-India language. It is relatively easy to learn and its grammar is simple except for the confusion of its genders. Can we simplify it still further?

We have a remarkably successful experiment to guide us, that of "Basic English". A number of scholars, after many years labour, have evolved a simplified form of English which is essentially English and indistinguishable from it, and yet which is astonishingly easy to learn. Grammar has almost disappeared except for a few simple rules and the basic vocabulary has been reduced to about 980 words, excluding scientific, technical and commercial terms. This whole vocabulary and grammer can be put down on one sheet of paper and an intelligent person can learn it in two or three weeks. He will require practice of course in the use of the new language.

COMMON WORLD LANGUAGE

This experiment must not be confused with the many previous attempts to evolve a common world language—Volapuk, Esperanto, etc. All such languages, though simple, were highly artificial and to learn them was an additional burden. The breath of life did not vitalize them and they could never become the languages of large numbers of people. Basic English, having all their advantages, does not suffer from this disadvantage, as it is a living language. Those who learn Basic English can not only have a simple and efficient means of communication with others, but they are already on the threshold of standard English and can proceed further if they so wish.

My enthusiasm for Basic English might lead to the query: Why not have this as an all-India language? No, this cannot be, for the whole genius of this language is alien to our people and we would have to transplant them completely before we can impose this as an all-India language. The practical difficulties would also be far greater than in the case of Hindustani which is already so widely known all over India.

But I think that where we teach English as a foreign tongue, and we shall have to do this on an extensive scale, Basic English should be taught. Only those who wish to make a special study of the language, should proceed to Standard English.

BASIC HINDUSTANI

Can we evolve a "Basic Hindustani" after the fashion of Basic English? I think this is easily possible if our scholars will turn their minds to this end. The grammar should be as simple as possible, almost non-existent, and yet it must not do violence to the existing grammar of the language. The essential thing to be borne in mind is that while this Basic language is complete in itself for the expression of all non-technical ideas, it is yet a stepping stone to the further study of the language. The vocabulary might consist of a thousand words or so, not chosen at random because they are common words in the Indian languages, but because they form a complete whole and require no extraneous assistance for all ordinary speaking and writing.

Such a Basic Hindustani should be the all-India language, and with a little effort from the State

(Continued on page 9 Col. 1)

MR. B. G. GHATE.

Mr. B. G. Ghate, a graduate of Nagpur University, has recently returned to Nagpur from Europe after taking the Ph.D. degree in Economics from the London School of Economics. Mr. Ghate has received practical training in banking at the Midland Bank in London.

PUNJAB POLITICAL CONFERENCE

"Frontier Gandhi" To Preside

HOSHIARPUR, August 8.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Punjab Provincial Political Conference held recently at Garhdewala, the following office-bearers were elected: Sardar Balwant Singh Dukhia, Chairman; Mr. Mukand Lal Munim, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Baldev Mitter Bijli, General Secretary; Lala Ishar Dass, Treasurer; Waryam Singh Rupowal, Propaganda Secretary; S. Arjan Singh Sach, Secretary; Sardar Thola Singh and S. Kartar Singh Kirti, G.O.C., and Sardar Santosh Singh, Office Secretary.

A strong Executive Committee of the Reception Committee including Messrs Hari Singh Harjap Singh, Kartar Singh and Mula Singh, M.L.A.'s was also formed.

Preparations for holding the conference on a huge scale are afoot. Members of the Reception Committee are being enrolled and collection are being made in all parts of the district.

The Reception Committee and the District Congress Committee have recommended to the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee the name of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan for the presidentship of the conference.—United Press.

Simla: The Select Committee on the Insurance Bill at their meeting on Tuesday discussed Clausses 3, 4 and 5, relating to registration requirements as to the capital and deposits.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH FOR ALL

Socialist Party Executive's Appeal To Congress Cabinets

PATNA, Aug. 11.

The following resolutions have been adopted at the concluding session of the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party:—

"The Committee takes strong exception to the 'communiques' of the Madras and Bombay Congress Cabinets regarding the dissemination of class hatred, as it is likely to strengthen the hands of the bureaucracy in denying freedom of speech and activity of the Socialist workers in these two provinces. The Committee, therefore, requests these Cabinets to assure the public that Socialist propaganda and peaceful activities of the various class organisations in thes two provinces will be given the fullest freedom to carry on these activities and propaganda without let or hindrance.

"This Committee further calls their attention to the ban against the Communist Party and peasant, labour and other organisations and to the continued detention, imprisonment, internment and externment of persons and demands the release of these prisoners without any discrimination and the removal of all restrictions.

"This Committee calls upon these Congress Cabinets to give the fullest freedom of expression to all schools of thought and thus vindicate the Congress objective of individual and civil liberty. The Committee is of the opinion that detention of political prisoners by Congress Cabinet would tend to justify the existence of repressive laws, which the Congress is pledged to repeal at the earliest opportunity."—Uniter Press.

SPECULATORS HARD HIT

Sequel To Decline In Prices Of Punjab Wheat

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Serious situation in the grain market both at Lahore and Delhi is feared in the business circles here.

It appears grain speculators within the last few weeks have been hard hit owing to unexpected fall in wheat prices. The condition of the market owing to the speculation failures in Wheat accounts probably for the fact that for the first time during the last 18 months, there is considerable drop.

In the number of telephone trunk calls between Delhi and Lahore while every other centre in India shows increase. Figures for the week ending last Sunday show a fall of nearly 40 per cent. from Delhi to Lahore as compared to last year and about 35 per cent from Lahore to Delhi.

Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, Bar-at-Law, well-known educationalist, who died recently.

NOMINATIONS TO CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Government Will Draw Upon Simla Secretariat Staff

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

It is understood the Government of India have now received final intimation from Bombay, Madras, Bihar, U.P. and C.P. of their intentions relating the nomination of representatives to the Central Assembly and Government decided to make four nominations from the Central Secretariat to fill the gap created by the refusal of some of these provinces to send their representatives.

It is expected the Joint Secretary of the Commerce Department, the Deputy Secretary of Education, Health and Lands and Mr. Sushil Sen who is on special duty in connection with Insurance Bill and a fourth will be nominated as members.

When Will They Publish Wheeler Report?

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

Latest enquiries show that there is no intention at present to publish the Wheeler Report on the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat.

Indian Securities Act Amending Bill

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

It is understood short Bill amending the Indian Securities Act will be introduced during the forthcoming session of the Central Legislature.

The object of the Bill appears to be to transfer the control of currency to the Reserve Bank. The amendment is of consequential nature.—United Press.

SIMLA, Aug. 11.—Latest advices from Kashgarh about the fighting among troops there indicate that the Tungans are extending their control in Sarikol.—United Press.

Fine Of Rs. 2,25,000 In Diamond Case

Deterrent Punishment Inflicted By Collector Of Customs

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A record penalty of Rs. 2,25,000 and an order confiscating the diamonds has, it is reliably understood, been passed by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, in the sensational case of Diamond smuggling detected by the Preventive Department from the baggage of a passenger who landed in Bombay from the s. s. "Narkunda."

BIGGEST PENALTY EVER

This case is the first of its kind and the penalty imposed is the biggest ever imposed by any Custom House in India for smuggling.

The amazing and astounding revelations in regard to the find of these diamonds valued at about Rs. 3 lacs from the portmanteau of the Maharani of Baria State, who repudiated ownership of the diamonds caused a big stir in the damond market and confirms the belief that a powerful organisation is backing this ramp in diamonds.

The total refutation as to ownership of the property by both the Maharaja and the Manarani set a most embarrassing and difficult situation for Mr. D. F. Keegan, the Assistant Collector of Customs who seized the diamonds at Ballards Pier, under most extraordinary circumstances.

All the important diamond merchants of the city were interrogated by the Officer-in-Charge of the investigations which were on a big scale and it is understood that the material gathered, would form the basis for further investigations of a sensational nature

The credit for the haul made by the Customs goes to Mr. D. F. Keegan, who it is understood, ruthlessly pursued his investigations in this particular case and was chiefly instrumental disjoining the important link forged by the "Diamond Smuggling Clique"

The full details of the incident have not been officially announced as yet and although a decision was taken yesterday communicated to Mr. Kothari the greatest secrecy is still being maintained at Headquarters, where investigations are still in progress.

The news of the decision of the Collector of Customs spread in the city with great rapidity and caused a great stir in the diamond market.

AFGHAN DETENUS RELEASED FROM LOCK-UP

Regulation III Still To Operate On Them

NAINITAL, Aug. 11.

Sardar Mahomed Sirwarkhan and Sardar Umar Khan, Afghan Detenus (State Prisoners) were verbally communicated an order of their release last night at about 8 o'clock by the Sub-Inspector of Tallital.

The Sardars were taken by surprise, and wrote to the D. S. P. and the Additional District Magistrate enquiring whether their release was unconditional and the ban under Regulation III of 1818 was removed or were their grievances redressed by the Government.

Half an hour later the D. S. P. informed them that their release was only from the lock-up and they still continued to be governed by Regulation III.

It is surmised that their release was due to their extremely weak condition due to prolonged hunger-strike.—United Press

PATNA.—The Maharajadhi Raj of Darbhanga with his brother Raja Bahadur Biswersingh arrived here this morning from Darbhanga.

CAWNPORE WORKERS RESUME

Crisis That Threatened Serious Repercussions Averted

CAWNPORE, Aug. 11.

Following the decision of the Employers' Association and Labour leaders to abide by the agreement arrived at on August 9, pending an inquiry into the Labour situation by a committee, the workers resumed work peacefully this morning, thus ending the crisis which might have had serious repercussions in the textile industry in Northern India.—A.P.

LEADER'S APPEAL TO INDORE LABOUR

Carry Out Award And Abide By Non-Violence

INDORE, Aug. 11.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Ahmedabad Labour Union arrived here yesterday in response to an invitation of the local labour union He was received at the station by the representatives of all important public institutions and the Prajamandal. He interviewed the Prime Minister Sir S. M. Bapna.

In the evening he addressed a labour meeting He said his sympathies were with them always but would advise them to maintain complete non-violence and carry out the Award faithfully and proceed constitutionally to get their grievances redressed.

Referring to a representation he received regarding the unsatisfactory attitude of some of the office-bearers of the local Union he reminded the labourers that it was prerogative of a representative body to remove the office bearers as they liked.—United Press

LAHORE.—Mr. Justice Bhide of the Lahore High Court has pronounced orders accepting the appeal and acquitting all the three appellants, who had been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each for alleged commission of a dacoity

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE SWISS HEADWAITER

HERE HE IS-- SMACK HIM!
I GOT HIM!
INSPECTOR WADE, WHAT IS WRONG? ---WHAT MEANS ALL THIS NOISE?-- OPEN THE DOOR!
406
405
WE GOTTA BEAT IT!---
HURRY---TH' WINDOW!
IT IS I, ARMAND--- THEY DO NOT STIR---CAN IT BE THAT I AM--- TOO LATE?
CLICK
LYMAN ANDERSON
7-13
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